FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXI.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1848. [NO. 1617.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY,
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

DONALDSON ACADEMY,
Near Fayetteville, N. C.

THIS Institution is pleasantly and beautifully situated on Hay Mount, in the vicinity of Fayetteville. It is now in successful operation under the charge of the Rev. Daniel Johnson and [illegible] P. Smith, Esq. Large expenditures have been made on the premises during the past year for the accommodation and convenience of the School. Among other improvements [illegible] commodious Academy Building has been [illegible] furnished. It is be[illegible] [illegible] and convenient. [illegible] [illegible] Boarding and Day School. The Principal [illegible] that it can be afforded, and that [illegible] of the School would be greatly promoted, has determined to reduce his terms [illegible]

[illegible]

TERMS.—[illegible] Quarter [illegible]

[illegible]

RALEIGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE [illegible] Session of this Institution [illegible] January.

[illegible]

J. M. LOVEJOY, Principal.

Raleigh, Dec. 13 [illegible]

SCHOOL FOR 1849.

[illegible]

CUMBERLAND ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of Cumberland Academy hereby give notice, that the Institution [illegible] will be opened for the reception of [illegible] on Wednesday the 3d day of January [illegible] Rev. Simeon Colton, D. D., who will take charge of the School as Principal, [illegible] with competent assistance.

The Academy is situated in the North [illegible] of Cumberland county, on the road leading from Fayetteville to Raleigh by Averasboro, [illegible] midway from either place. [illegible] The Trustees are in the pro[illegible] buildings, which they intend shall [illegible] all the purposes of the kind [illegible] It will also be furnished [illegible] A new and commodious boarding house is nearly completed, [illegible] with the buildings now ready [illegible] accommodations for such as [illegible] attend the School. The boarding [illegible] will be under the direction of [illegible] who with his [illegible] long [illegible] business, will do every thing [illegible] expected to make the [illegible] comfortable.

[illegible] including washing and [illegible] Students lodge [illegible] charged for the [illegible] twenty [illegible] per annum. [illegible] contingent [illegible]

[illegible]

HENRY ELLIOT, Pres't.

[illegible] county, Dec. 17, 1848. 46tf

THE Exercises in Antioch Academy will be resumed the ensuing year on the [illegible] January, under the supervision of its former [illegible] and efficient instructor, Mr. James Ingris.—[illegible] came to us [illegible] recommended by the President of Jefferson College, Pa.; and it now affords us much pleasure to be able, from our own knowledge, to commend him as a gentleman of [illegible] thorough scholarship, and a faithful, efficient teacher.

We are satisfied that youth under his instruction will receive a thorough moral and literary training.

Tuition $6, 8, and 10 per session of five months. Board $8 per month.

No deduction for absence, except in cases of protracted illness. A. H. CURRIE, Sec'y.

December 12, 1848. 46-2w

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly belonging to the Estate of Thos. Hooper, situated on Person street, next above the Bank of Cape Fear. For terms, apply to W. A. Huske.

THOS. C. HOOPER.

Dec. 15, 1848. 46tf

PRESERVE THE UNION!
NEW GOODS,
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
W. B. & T. S. JORDAN

HAVING recently purchased the entire Lot and Store-house, extensively known as

McCALLUM'S STORE,

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they are now permanently located at that place, where they intend carrying on the mercantile business more extensively than ever, having for their motto—"Rigid economy, with small profits—accommodation, with honest principles, and *a nimble sixpence, with punctual payments.*" They beg leave to return their sincere thanks to a generous public for the *distinguished* patronage already bestowed on them, hoping, by a judicious management, to merit a continuance of the same. They are now receiving direct from Charleston, the cheapest, best selected and most desirable Stock of Goods ever kept in this section of country, consisting as follows:

A varied assortment of Gentlemen's and Ladies' most approved Dress Goods, of the latest French, European, and American styles and shades; together with some ten or twelve different styles of Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Hose; Ready-made Clothing, of good materials and insured workmanship, consisting of the latest cuts of Cloaks, Overcoats, Sack, Hunting and Dress Coats, Vests and Pantaloons, of every shape and grade.

Also, a general assortment of Glass, China, and Crockery Ware, some of which are in sets, and are unsurpassed for beauty.

Also, a very heavy stock of Groceries, comprising the various qualities of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Tea, Lead, Iron, Salt, &c., &c.

Hardware and Cutlery in abundance.

Also, a [illegible] selection of Confectionery, [illegible] kept in a country store.

A general assortment of Bridles, Saddles, Martingales, Harness, Upper and Sole Leather.

They are also Agents for many of the PATENT MEDICINES now in use, noted for the cure of many diseases common to our climate.

All the above goods they offer to the public [illegible] punctual [illegible]

The good people, far and near,
Who have [illegible]
Come, [illegible] not [illegible]
[illegible] of our goods.

McCallum's Store, Montgomery county, } 46-6w
Dec. 5, 1848. }

VALUABLE LAND for sale.

BEING determined to remove to the West, I will sell, on a credit of 12 and 18 months, at the Plantation on which I reside, 10 miles East of Carthage in Moore county, over 3,000 acres of Land on the waters of Crain's Creek, and 2000 acres on the waters of Little River. The land on Crain's Creek is all adjoining, and will be sold in four different tracts. There is about 250 acres in [illegible] Land, in a high state of cultivation, suited to [illegible] of Produce made in this section of the State. The Land is well timbered and well watered, with a very desirable situation and a good Stand for a Store. The tract on Little River is well timbered, suited for making lumber and turpentine, with two good mill seats on never failing streams, near enough to the River to send the number of timber to market.

Those wishing to purchase any of the above named Lands, would do well to come and see the land before the day of sale, which they can do by calling on the proprietor. The sale will commence on the 24th day of January 1849, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

At the same time and place, I will hire out 15 or 20 likely Negroes, among them several mechanics.

I will sell at the same time several Horses and Stock of all kinds, House Furniture, Corn and Forage, and several other articles too tedious to mention.

DUGALD McDUGALD.

Moore county, Dec. 11, 1848. 46ts

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

ON Tuesday the 23d day of January next and days following, the Subscriber will sell at Auction, at the Court House in the town of Carthage, the following VALUABLE LAND and TOWN PROPERTY, belonging to the Estate of the late Col. William Hancock, dec'd, to wit:

650 acres on the South side of Deep River, the late residence of the deceased, 150 acres of it in a high state of cultivation, well watered, and having on it a good dwelling house, outhouses of all kinds, offices, shops, a store house, tanyard, and a Saw and Merchant grist mills, and a valuable toll bridge across Deep River. Several other tracts adjoining the above, valuable for timber and farming purposes, will be sold with the home plantation.

380 acres on the waters of Lick Creek; 5 lots in the town of Carthage, one of them having on it a new and handsome two story dwelling house, with basement finished in good style; with other necessary outhouses; and also a store house in good repair and conveniently situated for business.

410 acres in the immediate vicinity of Carthage, in separate tracts.

The lands on Deep River are fertile, and well suited to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Oats; and with the Mills, present great inducements to those wishing to purchase a fine farm—and also for being situated at the proposed head of navigation of Deep River.

The Town property is valuable on account of the healthfulness of its location, and nearness to two fine Academies, Male and Female, where persons may educate their children at small expense. The above property will be sold on different credits;—terms made fully known on day of sale.

Also, at the same time and place, two or three Negroes will be sold for Cash.

The Subscriber is authorized to sell, on a credit of six and twelve months, at private sale, a three story brick building in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., situated on Hay street in the Brick Row. And if not disposed of previously, will sell the same at Auction, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 1st day of February next, at the door of said building.

Bond and approved sureties in all cases will be required of purchasers before the conveyance of title to said property.

NOAH RICHARDSON, Executor.

Dec. 5, 1848. 46ts

N. B. For any information wanting, address the subscriber at Carthage, or see him at home, nine miles West of Carthage.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trading for a note made payable to William Simmons, of Montgomery County, N. C., by S. C. Bruce, John Morison, W. D. Dowd, and Noah Smitherman, for Nine hundred and fifty Dollars, dated 25th March, 1848, which note was fraudulently obtained, and the undersigned obligors are determined not to pay it.

S. C. BRUCE,
JOHN MORISON,
W. D. DOWD,
NOAH SMITHERMAN.

December 13th, 1848. 46-4w

1000 BUSHELS Rock Alum SALT, for sale by
JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Oct 21, 1848. 38tf

CARTHAGE
Male and Female Institute.

THE exercises in this Institution will be resumed on Monday the first day of January, under the superintendence of the Subscriber. Terms as usual.

A. C. McNEILL.

Carthage, Dec 9, 1848. 45-3w

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, a general assortment of **Dry Goods and Groceries,** consisting of

Black Cloths, black and fancy Cassimeres,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Kerseys,
Plaid Vestings, fig'd do, black Satin do,
Furniture Prints, fancy do,
Mouslin-de-Laine, Printed Cashmeres,
Bolivia Plaid, 6-4 Woollen Plaid, Irish Linen,
Bleached Shirting, *fine* unbleached do,
Brown and Black Holland, Apron Checks,
Merrimack Stripes, Caroline do, Crash,
Red Flannel, white do, Bed Ticking,
Corded Skirts, black and col'd Silesia,
Twilled Blankets, 7-4 Stradilla Shawls,
8-4 Mousline-de-Laine do, 8-4 Plaid do, Waffle do,
Woollen Hoods, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Gent's Silk do, Cotton do, Merino Shirts,
Gum Suspenders, white Cotton Hose, slate col'd do, *black spun Silk do,*
Coats' white and col'd Spool Cotton, Marshall's white and black fine Flax Thread,
Fine white Darning Cotton, fig'd Satin Coat and Vest Buttons, Bone Suspender do,
Artificial Flowers, some very fine; Silver Wreaths and Bouquets, Bonnet Ribbons, black Silk Mits, Silk and Worsted do.

—ALSO—

Fine Hyson Tea, Black do, Crushed Sugar, Brown do, Rio and Laguyra Coffee, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Brown Soap, Starch, &c.

MALLETT & HUSKE.

Opposite J. Huske & Son, Green st.

Dec 20, 1847. 94tf

ACCOMMODATION LINE.

IN order to afford greater facilities to the travel between this place and Wilmington, and at the same time give despatch and regularity to the freighting business, the Merchants' Steam Boat Co. will run a semi-weekly line of Steam Boats as near as practicable [illegible] notice, leaving each place as follows: Steamer Rowan will leave Fayetteville on Mondays and Wilmington on Thursdays; W. B. Meares will leave Wilmington on Mondays and Fayetteville on Thursdays.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
Ag't Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

March 27, 1848. 8tf

COTTON YARNS.

THE YARNS of the Union Mill, Fayetteville, are offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices, at the Store of Mallett & Huske, Person Street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank, [illegible] Book Store of E. J. Hale.

Oct. [illegible]

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, and all Female Diseases, 232 pages, 28 engravings. Paper 50 cts, bound 75 cts. Mail to any part—postage 9½ cts.

Shoulder Braces and Chest Expanders, $2—Mail [illegible] postage. Inhaling Tubes, Silver, $3 [illegible] postage. Abdominal Supporters [illegible] Ruptures, [illegible] Braces and Wonds, and Weak [illegible] Chest [illegible] Express every [illegible] For Braces, Supporters, or Rupture Supporters, give [illegible] round [illegible] and [illegible] of person [illegible] Ruptures [illegible] Agents wanted for the sale of the above goods. Address Dr. S. S. FITCH, 707 Broadway, New York, post paid.

Feb'y 24, 1848. 8-Y

WILLIAM H. MEAD,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

LAW BOOKS.

East's Reports, 16 vols in 8.
Russell on Crimes, 2 vols.
Cruise on Real Property, 2 vols.
Daniel's Chancery Pleading and Practice, 3 vols.
Selwyn's Nisi Prius, 2 vols.
Story's Equity Pleadings.
" On Bailments.
" Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols.
" On Bills of Exchange.
" On Promissory Notes.
Brown's Chancery Reports, 4 vols.
Equity Draftsman, by Hughes.
Chitty on Bills.
" " Contracts.
" " Criminal Law, 3 vols.
" Blackstone.
Tillinghast's Adams on Ejectment.
Lawyer's Common Place Book.
Smith on Contracts.
" Leading Cases, 2 vols.
Greenleaf on Evidence, 2 vols.
Jarman on Wills, 2 vols.
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence.
Archbold's Criminal Pleading.
" Nisi Prius.
Broom's Legal Maxims.
Mitford's Pleadings.
Stephen on Pleading.
Lube's Equity Pleading.
Jeremy's Equity Jurisdiction.
Gresley's Equity Evidence.
Oliver's Conveyancing.
Iredell's Digest, 3 vols.
" Digested Manual.
American Leading Cases, 1st and 2d vols.
Swaim's Justice.
Form Books.

E. J. HALE.

October 11, 1848.

The Niagara Shower-Bath.

AN entirely new article for Shower-Bathing, with cold or warm water. A great and important improvement is made in this Shower-Bath over all others, by throwing the water immediately on the body without wetting the head, unless at the will or pleasure of the bather; but a greater point is gained by being enabled to bathe with warm water, which no other Shower Bath is adapted to—and most important of all, the Bath can be medicated without injury to the hair.

Many persons cannot take a cold bath—their case is met in this, as they can regulate the temperature of the water to suit their wish, and commence bathing at any season of the year without any unpleasant result. Ladies can have the advantage of bathing without wetting the head or covering the same.

The arrangements are simple and complete, and not liable to get out of order. The Bath can be adjusted to suit any height, from a small child to the tallest person. When the door is closed, the fixtures are hid, and the outside appearance is that of a neat piece of furniture.

They have received the approbation of several medical gentlemen—others are requested to call and examine them.

Manufactured by the Patentee.

EPHRAIM LARRABEE,
24 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

BATHING.—*Read what Armstrong says:*

Do not omit, ye who would health secure,
The daily fresh ablution, that shall clear
The sluices of the skin; enough to keep
The body sacred from indecent soil.
Still to be pure, even if it did not conduce
(As much as it does) to health, very greatly worth
Your daily pains: 'tis this adorns the rich;
The want of this is poverty's worst foe.
With this external virtue, age maintains
A decent grace; without it, youth and charms
Are loathsome.

Sept. 18, 1848. 34-Y

NEW STOCK OF
Books and Stationary.

THE Subscriber has just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF SCHOOL, LAW, THEOLOGICAL, MEDICAL, AND **Miscellaneous BOOKS,**

Letter, Cap and Bill Paper, Blank Books of all kinds, Pocket and Pen Knives, Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Pens, Quills, Steel Pens, Pen Holders, Ladies' Work Boxes, Ink Stands of all kinds, Mathematical Instruments, Letter and Note Envelopes, Drawing Pencils, Motto Wafers, Sealing Wax, Note Paper, Backgammon Boards, Visiting Cards, Bristol Boards, Perforated Paper, Boxes Paints, Indelible Ink, Card Cases, Ivory Folders, Pencil Points, Tooth Brushes, Thermometers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

August 16.

NEW BOOKS.

TAYLOR and his Campaigns, 10 cts; Life of Gen. Cass, 25; Gowrie, by James; Harold, by Bulwer, 2 parts, 50; The Dreamer and The Worker, 25; The Fortune Hunter, 25; The Henpecked Husband, 25; The Little Wife, 25; The Trapper's Bride, 25; The Renegade, 25; The Half Sisters, 25; Aline, an old Friend's Story, 25; Webster's large Dictionary; Brown's Short Catechism; Mitchell's Ancient Geography, &c. &c., just received.

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 12.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

Protection Insurance Company,
FIRE AND MARINE.
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

July 29, 1848. 90tf

NAUTILUS MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company.

THE Agents of this Company, besides the usual Life risks, are prepared to take risks on the lives of Slaves, to the amount of three-fourths of the value.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, Jan 19, 1848. 99tf

BECKWITH'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS.

THOSE who are laboring under indigestion, and those who are wishing to abandon the pernicious use of Calomel, if directed by a Physician, may satisfy themselves of the efficacy of these Pills, by referring to the testimony and names, accompanying each box, of many of the most distinguished men in this country. None are genuine without the written signature of the Proprietor upon each box. For sale by

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE, Agent.

Fayetteville, Feb 14, 1848. 29

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

DR. MARTIN'S
Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

THIS COMPOUND is one of the best remedies ever offered to the public in Coughs, whether arising from Colds, or the Whooping Cough, or that dreadful malady, Consumption.—Few remedies, in the short time it has been before the public, have effected so many cures. The proprietors are every day receiving orders for it at a distance and in this city, in which they have been highly gratified to learn its good effects. The Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maryland, the Rt. Rev. W. R. Whittingham, has authorised us to say he has used it in his own person with decided benefit; and our Medical friends do not scruple to recommend it as one of the best remedies in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, &c., which they have ever met with. The following is from a highly respectable Physician on Kent Island, whom we made acquainted with the preparation:

KENT ISLAND, (Md.) June 22, 1847.

Dr. Martin—Dear Sir: Since my return home, I prescribed your SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY in several cases, one in particular, a case of Asthma of long standing (about 21 years), a neighbor and patient of mine. Her disease has never been benefitted by any Medicine which she has taken, and for the last year or two she has been confined entirely to the house. I do not know that she has had a good night's rest for a long time, but since she commenced taking your Medicine, and she has only taken one bottle, she is enabled to go to bed and sleep well all night. I think the Medicine will make a perfect cure of her, and she is determined to give it a fair trial. Her husband, Mr. Rhoderick Erickson, is a merchant here, and says if you will send him some of it, he will act as your agent.

Yours,
SAMUEL HARPER, M. D.

Price 75 cents per bottle. Around each bottle there is a short treatise on Diseases of the Chest.

Martin & Whiteley's National Tonic, a certain cure for Fever and Ague.

IN our Summer and Fall months many sections of our country are prostrated by this disease. It has been our particular study to find out some remedy to stop this truly dreadful scourge, and think by this scientific compound we have effected this great desideratum. Read the following certificate:

POWHATTAN FACTORY, near Baltimore, April 6, 1848.

Messrs. Martin & Whiteley—Gentlemen: It is with sincere pleasure I am able to give my evidence in favor of your valuable "National Tonic." Having been troubled for nearly four years with the Ague and Fever, I tried almost every thing I heard of, but nothing seemed to give me any permanent relief, until a few months ago, I purchased from one of your agents (Messrs. Jos. Shane & Co.) a bottle of your Tonic, and after giving it a fair trial, I am to my great satisfaction certainly cured, and have no hesitation in recommending it to all persons afflicted with Ague and Fever, as the best remedy known.

JOSEPH GLATFELTER.

Martin's Universal Purgative Pills.

IN offering these Pills to the public, we know there cannot be a better, or a more safe, easy or agreeable Purgative. They speedily remove all irritating matters retained in the bowels, or when the habitual alvine discharges are too tardy or insufficient for health, by their specific virtues they restore the secretions to a healthy action, and the blood to its natural purity. Read the following certificate:

UPPER HUNTING CREEK, }
Caroline Co., Md., Oct. 17, 1846. }

Dr. Geo. T. Martin—Sir: Having been made acquainted with the composition of your valuable Pill by yourself, some two or three years ago, I have used them freely in my private practice with entire success, and shall continue to do so as long as I may practice medicine; and I now take great pleasure in recommending such a Pill as yours to the public as a safe and efficient purgative in all cases where a purgative is necessary.

Yours with respect,
(Signed) JOHN F. BONN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by MARTIN & WHITELEY, at their Wholesale Drug Store, No. 48 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

☞ Also for sale by SHAW & GARDNER, Fayetteville; WILLIAM SHAW, Wilmington; and J. M. WHITE, Elizabethtown, Bladen Co.

October 26, 1848. 39-eowY

Valuable Land Sale

THE Subscriber offers for sale the PLANTATION on which he resides, containing 748 acres, situated between three and four miles from Laurel Hill, on Jordan's Creek, and is regarded as one of the most valuable Farms in that whole region of country. It is well adapted to the production of Corn, Wheat and Cotton; is in a high state of improvement, with large and excellent Dwelling House and every necessary building. Twelve or fifteen hands may be employed to advantage on the farm; and it may be bought on the most accommodating terms, on application to the Subscriber on the premises.

JAS. H. McQUEEN.

Richmond county, Nov. 30, 1848. 44-tw

JUST RECEIVED.

150 CASKS superior unslacked LIME. For sale by
H. LEETE.

Dec. 2, 1848. 35tf

Desirable Residence to Rent.

THE Subscriber will rent the place on which he now resides, on the Wilmington Road, 3 miles East of Fayetteville, having an excellent Grape Arbor on the premises. Possession given 1st January.

R. McNABB.

October 30, 1848. 39tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT ANN P. HUSKE and WALTER A. HUSKE qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of John Huske, dec'd, at December Term, 1848, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland, State of North Carolina. All persons indebted to the Estate are required to make payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate, are required to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

ANN P. HUSKE, Ex'x.
WALTER A. HUSKE, Ex'r.

Dec. 8, 1848. 45-2w

P. TAYLOR

IS now receiving direct from New York, his Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Blankets, Kerseys, Iron, Nails, Hardware, &c.

☞ Call and see if they are not CHEAP.

Oct 3, 1848. 36-3m

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT formerly occupied by the subscriber, lying on the corner of Russell and Cool Spring streets. It has a good Well of water in the yard, Stable and other outhouses. Terms liberal. Apply to

J. H. TOOMER, or
A. M. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 20, 1848. 42tf

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the Plantation where he now resides, consisting of about **990 ACRES OF LAND,** 100 of which is under cultivation, together with the Dwelling and other Outhouses. The Plantation is on the south west side of Cape Fear river, three miles above White Hall, Bladen county.

Any information respecting the Property can be had by letter addressed to me at White's Creek P. O., Bladen, or by personal application on the premises.

RONALD McMILLAN.

Oct. 16, 1848. 41-tf

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 1st day of January next, the following VALUABLE REAL ESTATE:—

3 Brick Tenements on Hay street.
1 do. do. do. do.
1 Wood do. do. do.
1 Vacant Lot adjoining, on the corner of Winslow and Hay streets.
1 Wood Tenement on Hay street, joining George McNeill.
1 Wood Tenement on Maiden Lane.
1 Brick Tenement on Hay street, formerly David A. Ray's.

A further description of the Property will be given upon application to the subscriber.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk & Master.

[42ts]

A SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUTH from the country, who writes a fair business hand, wants a situation in a Store. Reference to Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35tf

RHYMES OF THE GOLD DIGGERS.
From the San Francisco Californian of Oct. 7.

[The rhymes which follow, aside from their merit, prove the truly gratifying fact that in these *gold-digging times* somebody besides the editor finds time to scribble.]

SONG OF THE SPADE.
A Parody on Hood's "Song of the Shirt."

Dig—dig—dig—
To pierce for the golden ore;
Dig—dig—dig—
Till you sweat at every pore.
Dig—dig—dig—
To root in the deep black sand,
And this to be a citizen
Of a free and a christian land!
And it's oh! to be a slave
To the heathen and the Turk,
To rid the hands of a christian man
From such dirty and tiresome work.

Work—work—work—
Till the back is almost broke;
Work—work—work—
With your legs and your thighs in soak.
Work—work—work—
Revolving an old tin pan,
And wabbling about with a shake and a splash,
Till you doubt you're a christian man!
Soul and body and mind,
Mind and body and soul,
Oh! cannot be right when they're all confined
To the basin and the bowl.

Pile—pile—pile—
When it's only a little heap;
Pile—pile—pile—
Till it "gradderly" grows more deep.
Pile—pile—pile—
And stow it away in a bag,
Till you gaze with eyes of wild surprise
On the contents of *that* rag!
Oh! can it be here I stand!
And can it be gold I see!
Ho! ho! I'm off for a christian land,
To spend it so merrily!

RODERICK DHU.

Our friends of the country Press—most valuable adjuncts in the dissemination of intelligence, and generally every way worthy of support and encouragement at the publication of their papers—are groaning over the ponderous message of the President. The truth is, our public functionaries ought never to send out a document designed for general information so long as not to be promptly and conveniently inserted in the country newspapers.—*Alex. Gazette.*

OBSERVER.

S. C. RAIL ROAD—GREAT INCREASE OF RECEIPTS.—The gross receipts of the S. C. Rail Road, (from Charleston to Columbia and Augusta,) for the months of July, August, Sept., Oct., and Nov., 1847, were $248,980 45. For the corresponding months this year, $362,964 11. An increase of $113,983 64—more than 45 per cent.

AN AMUSING POSITION.—The N. Y. papers state, that three of the Presidential Electors of that State were absent when the College met,—two of them being Postmasters, and thereby ineligible under the constitution, and the third, because *he had promised his wife that he would never hold an office,* and she, being a strict constructionist, would not let him off! Three other gentlemen were chosen by the College, to fill the vacancies.

The Union, naturally enough, considering that it is printed at Washington, where every body is either an office-holder or an office-hunter, thinks this Whig gentleman's case a most astonishing self-denying one; and adds,—"It is to be hoped that, as some compensation for imposing upon himself such a denial in all the powers of the government, he has at least the power of governing in his own household; but appearances are certainly against the supposition. However, *chacun a son goût!*" [which means, "every man to his own taste."]

Speaking of Office-hunting, about the best joke of the season is a speech of Mr. Mason, the Locofoco Senator in Congress from Virginia, in which he says of that State,—"Her vote had uniformly been given in favor of the Republican [Locofoco] cause. And why? *Because Virginia wants no spoils!!*"

Now, as Virginia has always, except in 1840 and 1848, voted with the strongest side, the natural conclusion, to a common-sense mind and no abstractionist, would be, that she did so because she *did* want the spoils. But, be that as it may, no State in this Union, large or small, has at this moment one-half as many officers in the public service, civil and military, as Virginia. At the very moment that Mr. Mason was making this disclaimer, the papers were announcing, that out of thirteen successful applicants for the office of Surgeon in the Navy, *five* were from Virginia!

GEN. TAYLOR AND MR. CLAY.

A friend in the West—and we take occasion to say, by way of parenthesis, a most intelligent and accomplished friend—has written us a brief, gossiping letter, from which, though it was intended only for our own perusal, we are tempted to make the following extract:

"I returned yesterday from a visit to Kentucky, during which I passed two days at Ashland with Mr. Clay. I found him still very feeble, but entirely relieved from all symptoms of disease, and regaining his strength daily. He was able to take an hour's drive on a pleasant day. His spirits are still elastic, his mind is still active, energetic and vigorous, and his patriotism is still as glowing as ever. He enjoyed with true relish the defeat of Locofocoism in the late Presidential election, and indulged in living hopes of the good to be accomplished for the country by Gen. Taylor's administration. On the day of my arrival he received a long, warm-hearted, affectionate letter from 'Old Zack,' full of the same confidence and attachment the latter has felt for 'Old Hal' for more than thirty years. The noble-minded hero significantly repelled the idea that the efforts of petty mousers to estrange them could possibly, in any case, prove effectual; and this was but the echo of sentiments contained in a letter from Mr. Clay to him a short time before the election. You will, I am sure, be glad to hear all this, and that Mr. Clay enjoyed it with a sensibility becoming him and proper to the occasion."

General Taylor.—The Pittsburg Post avows itself morally certain that Gen. Taylor will never get along with the presidency, that he will have the old whigs, the natives, the northern men and the southern men all surrounding and pulling him every which way. If he does he will be no worse off than he was at Buena Vista, with Santa Anna in front and Polk, Marcy & Co. fighting him in the rear. He got through that affair very well, and we have no doubt he will do the same with this.—*Wheeling Times.*

Freaks of an Elephant.—Considerable excitement, as well as amusement, was created yesterday on the occasion of landing an elephant, which arrived here from Calcutta for Raymond & Waring's menagerie, in the ship Talisman. It is in charge of a native keeper, who, on going ashore, mounted upon the elephant's head, to direct his course in his accustomed manner. The elephant, possibly aware that he had arrived in a free country, proceeded to take the largest liberty, and at once threw his keeper with great violence through the window of a glass and china store, making considerable havoc with the contents; not satisfied, however, with this performance, he entered the store, but the appearance of things there not suiting his lordship, he left and walked into the bonded warehouse of Mr. Driggs, in West street. The clerks and book keepers not relishing his looks, gave him plenty of room, when the keeper, with the assistance of a number of individuals, finally succeeded in chaining him until evening, when he was conducted to the menagerie.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Adjusting the Mouth.—The London Gazette contains some important information for the ladies with regard to the manner of placing their lips when they desire to look amiable, dignified, &c. It says that when a lady would compose her mouth to a bland and serene character, she should just before entering the room say *Besom,* and keep the expression into which the mouth subsides until the desired effect upon the company is evident. If, on the other hand, she wishes to assume a distinguished and somewhat noble bearing, not suggestive of sweetness, she should say *Brush,* the result of which is infallible. If she would make her mouth small and pretty, she must say *Flip,* but if the mouth be already small, and needs enlarging, she must say *Cabbage.* Ladies, when having their daguerreotypes taken, may observe these rules with some advantage.

STORY OF A SAILOR.

Four years ago I left the port of Boston, the master of a fine ship, bound for China. I was worth ten thousand dollars, and was the husband of a young and handsome wife, whom I had married six months before. When I left her I promised to return to her in less than a twelvemonth. I took all my money along with me, save enough to support my wife in my absence, for the purpose of trading when in China on my own account. For a long time we were favored with prosperous winds; but when in the Chinese Sea a terrible storm came upon us, so that in a short time I saw the vessel must be lost, for we were drifting on the rocks of an unknown shore. I ordered the men to provide each for himself, in the best possible manner, and forget the ship, as it was an impossibility to save her. We struck; a sea threw me upon the rock senseless, and the next would have carried me back into a watery grave, had not one of the sailors dragged me further up the rocks.

There were only four of us alive, and, when morning came, we found we were on a small, uninhabited island, with nothing to eat but the wild fruit common to that portion of the earth. I will not distress you by an account of our sufferings there; suffice it to say that we remained sixty days before we could make ourselves known to any ship. We were taken to Canton, and there I had to beg; for my money was at the bottom of the sea, and I had not taken the precaution to have it insured.

It was nearly a year before I found a chance to come home, and then I, *a captain,* was obliged to ship as a common sailor. It was two years from the time that I left America that I landed in Boston. I was walking in a hurried manner up one of its streets, when I met my brother-in-law. He could not speak, nor move, but grasped my hand and tears gushed from his eyes.

"Is my wife alive?" I asked.

He said nothing.

Then I wished I had perished with my ship, for I thought my wife was dead; but he very soon said:

"She is alive."

Then it was my turn to cry for joy. He clung to me and said:

"Your funeral sermon has been preached, for we have thought you were dead for a long time."

He said my wife was living in our cottage, in the interior of the State. It was then 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and I took a train of cars that would carry me within twenty five miles of my wife. Leaving the cars, I hired a boy, though it was night, to drive me home. It was about 2 o'clock in the morning when that sweet little cottage of mine appeared in sight.—It was a warm moon-light night, and I remember how like a heaven it looked to me. I got out of the carriage and went to the window of the room where the servant girl slept and gently knocked. She opened the window and asked, "Who is there?"

"Sarah, do you know me?" said I.

She screamed with fright, for she thought me a ghost, but I told her to unfasten the door and let me in, for I wished to see my wife. She let me in and gave a light, and I went up stairs to my wife's room. She lay sleeping quietly. Upon her bosom lay our child, whom I had never seen. She was as beautiful as when I left her, but I could see a mournful expression upon her face. Perhaps she was dreaming of me. I gazed for a long time; I did not make any noise, for I dared not to wake her. At length I imprinted a soft kiss upon the cheek of my child. While doing it a tear, dropping from my eye, fell upon her cheek. Her eyes opened as clearly as though she had not long been sleeping. I saw that she began to be frightened, and I said:

"Mary, it is your husband!"

And she clasped me about my neck and fainted.

But I cannot describe to you that scene. She is now the happy wife of a poor man. I am endeavoring to accumulate a little property, and then I will leave the sea forever.

DEAD SEA EXPEDITION.

The return of the United States store-ship *Supply,* Lieut. Lynch, from an exploration of the Dead Sea, has been already announced. The Norfolk Beacon states that many curiosities have been brought home by Lieutenant Lynch, among them specimens of the water of the Dead Sea, the River Jordan, and the Pool of Siloam; also, fragments of the Pillar of Salt into which Lot's wife was transformed. This pillar, it is said, is nearly forty feet high, and stands exactly on the spot designated by the Bible. The Beacon says that Lieut. Lynch expresses the confident opinion that it is the representative of what was Lot's wife. Josephus states that this pillar of salt existed in his time.

There are many other curiosities (says the Beacon) on board the Supply; as, an Egyptian mummy, a pair of the cattle of Arabia, rosaries made of wood from the Holy Mount, shells from the shores of the Dead Sea, &c.

We presume that Lieut. Lynch will give the public a narrative of his expedition. The Dead Sea has been for many ages an object of great curiosity, and we doubt not that it has been well explored by this expedition, with the view to the ascertaining, if possible, its origin, the properties of its water, &c.

Gen. Taylor and a Cabinet Maker.—An honest looking mechanic went up to Gen. Taylor yesterday, and abruptly touching his beaver, asked, "General, hain't you got nothin' to do for me?" The General blandly told him he did not know, and at the same time inquired what might be his peculiar business. "I'm a cabinet maker," was the reply; "and they tell me you has got a lot o' work of that kind on hand just now." "Yes," replied the General, "but I have not [illegible] besides, I see by the newspapers [illegible] likely to have more [illegible] shall need."—*Delta, 3d inst.*

DEBATE ON MR. STEELE'S RESOLUTIONS.

In the House of Commons on the 13th inst. (according to the Standard) the following debate and proceedings took place:—

Mr. Steele said he had no intention or desire to consume the valuable time of the House in a discussion of the Resolutions he had offered. But he felt it to be a duty to make a full explanation before they are put on their passage. It had been supposed by many that these resolutions were intended to reflect upon a certain gentleman, now representing this State in the Senate of the United States. But, however much these resolutions might seem to do so, he disavowed any intention of throwing any insinuation upon that honorable gentleman. No such motive influenced him. He would be the last man in this Legislature, or in this State, to attempt to reach that Senator by a course so indirect as this. If he had wished to do so, he thought he had honesty and independence enough to have resorted to direct means. His object was to get a direct declaration of the views of the Legislature upon the principles embraced in the resolutions. He desired that the Legislature should record an expression of opinion, which would reflect the views of the people of North Carolina: and he believed it to be the duty of this Legislature to make a declaration, so pointed and strong, that even fools might understand it. It was their duty, so that the representatives in Congress from this State should know, through the more immediate [illegible], what the people [illegible] on this subject.

Mr. S. continued. When he introduced these resolutions, he had no disposition to consume time in their discussion, and his remarks should now be very brief. He need not go into an explanation of the views and position of the people of the United States on this subject. Any one here knew the position of the North, not only of the people at the North. There was no question [illegible] of the South were more [illegible] than this, and there was none in which they were more abused and insulted—aye, and outrageously insulted.— He would not now go into the question of constitutionality—that might be discussed hereafter. One reason—and the most important of all—why we should now act, is the fact that a large majority of the people at the North believe that slavery cannot exist in the territories acquired from Mexico, except by a positive act of Congress authorizing it. If such is the opinion—and there can be no doubt of it—what do they design in endeavoring to legislate [illegible]? Is it to insult the South? Their only object is to insult us. Is it not apparent that this is their only object? Their course would be different if they were pursuing an honest object. If the North had even waited until the territory had been acquired, there would have been some reason on their side. But no, they took time by the forelock, and agitated the subject before the territory was acquired. If this is not a flagrant insult, the South cannot be insulted at all.

Suppose these resolutions are now voted down, what will the North say? Will not the people of the North suppose that the people of North Carolina care nothing about this? If a majority of the people of this State believe they have an equal right with the citizens of any other State, to participate in the enjoyment of these territories, is it not the duty of their representatives to express an opinion, so that the people of the North may not be mistaken? If the resolutions fail, the fact will go to the North, that they were introduced, and [illegible] was shown them, that they could not pass. Will that course [illegible] the North? Will it force them to respect our rights, or us? On the contrary, they would regard us as slaves, unable or unwilling to defend ourselves. It is our duty to express ourselves decidedly on this subject—to take a position we can defend before our constituents, and before the whole country. Do you suppose that the North will stop there, if you concede to them the right to prevent the extension of slavery in the newly acquired territory? No, as soon as that is conceded, they will proceed to attack slavery in the States. It is our duty as legislators to refuse to concede any such right to them.

It is generally understood, even among Northern men, that Congress has no right to interfere with slavery in the States.— Yet people frequently change their minds. If the right to restrict slavery within its present limits be conceded to Congress, the enemies of slavery would soon argue, and argue with a pretension to reason too, that Congress is supreme in its jurisdiction. By conceding to the North, through Congress, the right to prohibit slavery in the territories, a blow, and a direct blow, is aimed at slavery in the States. John Van Buren stated publicly that his object in [illegible] the prohibition of slavery in the territories of the country, was to secure the abolition of slavery in the States. If this right is conceded, it will beget ills of which we have no knowledge.

Another object of the North is to gain political power. It is one principle of the Northern people to gain political ascendancy in Congress. Why are they so desirous of gaining the ascendancy? It is to get such a degree of power in their hands as to force upon us any measures their avarice or cupidity might induce them to take. This question resolves itself into a design to deprive the South of its political independence and equality. He (Mr. S.) wished the people of North Carolina to express an opinion on this matter. He was willing to see these resolutions discussed for weeks and weeks, in order to procure a decided expression of opinion. He should not again trouble the House with his remarks, unless his motives were impugned. He knew that fault had been found with him, because he had presented these resolutions without consulting any one. But he was an independent man, and represented an independent constituency. This was a matter with which the [illegible] party should have nothing to do. On all questions of this kind he was bound to act independently of party.

The question was here taken on Mr. Mebane's motion to strike out the resolutions of Mr. Steele, for the purpose of inserting a substitute approving of the extension of the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean. The House refused to strike out, 50 to 56.

Mr. Mebane then offered the following resolution as an amendment, which he [illegible] he thought all the friends of the President would sustain.

Resolved, That his excellency the President of the United States James K. Polk, did not violate the constitution in giving his official sanction to the Oregon Bill, notwithstanding the clause in said bill prohibiting slavery in the territory of Oregon.

Mr. McDowell, of Iredell, made some remarks, which, from the position of the speaker, the reporter could not distinctly hear. He was understood to say, the original resolutions now under consideration were such as all Southern men ought to sustain. He thought it would have a beneficial influence upon Congress and upon the North generally, for us to sustain the resolutions. This question of slavery in the Territories had been tendered to the South, and we ought to make a declaration of our views. He differed from those gentlemen, who were opposed to the discussion of these resolutions here.

Mr. McDowell went on to say, Congress had no power to pass laws making discriminations between the citizens of different States. We should declare at the South, that the prohibition of slavery in the territories is not an equal law for all the States. Is it not a clear violation of the Constitution, for Congress to pass laws impairing the rights of citizens of one section of the United States? If we are forced into this position, must we submit? If some expression of opinion is not now made, the North will think there is no difficulty at the South on the subject.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. Mebane's amendment, upon which the ayes and noes were called. The House voted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, D. Caldwell, Campbell, Carmichael, Cherry, Farmer, [illegible], Green, Hackney, [illegible], Haynes, Hayes, Jackson, Mast, [illegible], Miller, [illegible], Nicholson, Oglesby, Palmer, Rayner, Russell, Skeen, Smith, Stone, T. Waugh—[illegible].

NAYS—Messrs. [illegible], Blow, Brown, Brogden, T. R. Caldwell, Canaday, Clement, Coffield, Coleman, Courts, Davis, Dickson, Dick, Dobbin, Edwards, Ellis, Erwin, Faison, Ferebee, Fox, [illegible], Griggs, Harrison, Hayman, Headen, Herring, Hicks, R. Jones, C. Jones, jr., R. H. Jones, Keen, [illegible], A. J. Leach, [illegible], Long, [illegible], Mosely, McCleese, [illegible], T. McDowell, [illegible], Newsom, [illegible], Nixon, Paine, Peebles, Pegram, S. Person, T. Person, Pigott, Regan, [illegible], Sanders, Scott, Steele, Sherard, Stanford, [illegible], Stevenson, Stockard, J. Taylor, C. Taylor, [illegible], Thornton, Trull, Wadsworth, [illegible], Wilkins, [illegible], Williams, [illegible].

So the amendment was lost.

At this vote, Mr. Keene was absent on a visit to his family, and Messrs. Atkin, Barringer, Biggs, R. McDowell, Proctor, Satterthwaite, Skinner, and Stanly, declined to vote.

When Mr. Rayner's name was called, he rose in his seat and made a few remarks personal to himself. He thought all ought to stand together on so important a matter as this. All prejudice should be thrown aside, and party sunk in the patriot. For his part he should give his vote as his conscience and feelings told him was right.

After the result of the vote had been announced, Mr. Miller moved the indefinite postponement of the resolutions.

Mr. Rayner said he would vote against the postponement now, as the question was up before the House. This was one of the few subjects on which all ought to unite. All ought here to stand together and send up their views *en masse* to the National Government. He had been opposed to bringing up the resolutions, but now he thought there was an absolute necessity for giving an expression of opinion.

Mr. Dobbin would allude to a few suggestions thrown out by gentlemen who had preceded him. He concurred in the wish held out by gentlemen, that this matter should be discussed, and adopted or rejected, without any reference to party politics. But which course of policy was most likely to effect such a result? Why should the amendment of the gentleman from Orange be attached to them? These resolutions contained broad and general principles. Why seek to encumber them with matters connected with party politics? At first he granted that he was disposed to vote for the amendment himself; but by common consent, he and his friends preferred the original resolutions disencumbered of party politics. He was the last man who desired to do any thing to kindle the flame of party spirit. He did not wish to see it enter within the doors of this Hall. He would prefer voting without a word of debate. He was willing to have the vote taken now without discussion. He was unwilling to vote for the postponement.

Mr. Stanly thought the gentleman from Cumberland mistaken as to these resolutions not being of a party character. As now introduced they took decided party grounds. It is not possible to bring them in and not give them a party character. They are South Carolina Locofoco resolutions, introduced into the Legislature of North Carolina by a Whig. It is a fact that these resolutions reflect upon a Senator of the United States from this State. He could see that the Democrats rejoiced when these resolutions were brought forward. For his part he could see nothing but unmitigated mischief to result from them. Present a united front, indeed! What is it on which parties do not differ? If the gentlemen on the opposite side of politics could agree on any subject, let them try it. He again appealed to the patriotism of gentlemen here to come forward and stop this movement. He knew the people of the North; he thought no danger was to be feared by the South at their hands. He hoped North Carolina would steer clear of the ridiculous follies of South Carolina on the one side, and the equally ridiculous follies of John Van Buren on the other. He begged gentlemen to quit this useless discussion, and stop spending their valuable time.

Mr. Dobbin said, he verily thought that this is one question on which the South ought to stand united. It might become a sectional question; but at the South, the voice of party should not be heard. Why not exhibit a solid phalanx, not as Democrats or Whigs, but as a Southern party. He must believe that Southern Whigs were orthodox on this question. The introduction of these resolutions in the Legislature seemed to prove that both parties stood on the same ground. The gentleman from Beaufort had characterized these resolutions as "South Carolina Locofoco resolutions." They were introduced here by a Whig. Is it not apparent that this is a no-party question? That one man may be censured by these resolutions is a matter that sinks into insignificance when great principles are to be asserted. He confessed that he did not approve of Mr. Badger's views—he thought them erroneous, but imputed no dishonesty to that honorable gentleman. The gentleman from Beaufort seems to argue that we ought to desist in this proceeding, because it implied a censure on a distinguished son of North Carolina. He (Mr. D.) would be ashamed to vote for these resolutions for that purpose. He went for the principles there laid down, which were of more importance than the fame of any one of North Carolina's sons. He was opposed to any postponement—he wished the vote to be had, and cease to add fuel to the flame.

Mr. Stanly said, all did not see alike. The resolutions could not be divested of a party character. Gentlemen could not expect him to stand still and vote to censure one of his own party.

Mr. Mebane made a remark that the olive branch he had held out had been rejected. He had proposed the Missouri Compromise, on which all might stand.

Mr. C. Jones jr., said it was the first time in his life he had heard the Missouri Compromise called a "just" compromise. The South generally had protested against the constitutionality of the Compromise, but to save the Union, they had abided by it, and were still willing to do so. He wished the direct vote to be taken on these resolutions.

The vote was then taken on the question of indefinite postponement, and decided in the negative as follows: Yeas 38, Nays 72.

On the 14th, when the subject again came up:—

Mr. T. R. Caldwell offered the following resolution as an amendment:

Resolved, That nothing contained in the resolutions is intended or shall be so construed as to afford any aid or comfort to the doctrine of nullification.

Mr. Stanly moved to amend by inserting the words "*odious and abominable*," before the word doctrine, which amendment was accepted.

Mr. Steele said his resolutions had nothing to do with nullification: he had no apprehension that such a construction could be put upon them.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell thought the resolutions squinted pretty strongly towards nullification. What remedy did the gentleman propose if the measures apprehended by him were carried out? Certainly to [illegible] seemed to propose nullification as the alternative. For his part he did not desire the State of North Carolina to be involved in the consideration of a set of abstractions that had proceeded from the brain of a South Carolina abstractionist.

Mr. Steele was astonished at the remarks of the gentleman who had preceded him. Because he wished the Legislature of North Carolina to enter a protest in advance, he did not aim to take up arms in order to dissolve the Union. The gentleman seemed to be opposed to the resolutions because they had originated in the brain of a South Carolinian. Because they came from South Carolina, they must be denounced as abstractions.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of this amendment, when the House voted as follows, yeas 40, nays 58.

Mr. Moseley, when his name was called, voted "no," and stated that he was opposed to any and every alteration in the original resolutions, and should vote against any amendment.

Mr. [illegible] made a similar statement.

Mr. Miller moved to refer the resolutions and all the amendments that had been offered, to a select committee of [illegible].

Mr. Stanly wished briefly to define his position. He had declined to vote on any of the motions that had been made, or amendments offered; not because he wished to shrink from any responsibility, but because he was opposed to the whole business. He thought it was all wrong from the beginning, and had therefore declined participating in any action whatever, which might be construed into a sanction of the proceedings.

Mr. McMullen thought it unnecessary to refer the resolutions to a committee. He thought they were well enough understood by every person in the House.— Gentlemen on the opposite side seemed to take it for granted that such political resolutions were never introduced into the Legislatures of other States; but they would find by but little examination that resolutions embracing directly opposite views, had been introduced into nearly all the Legislatures of the Northern States. The gentlemen on the other side had not given a single reason against the adoption of the resolutions. He could not see why they should be scouted because they had been drawn up by John C. Calhoun:

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell;
The reason why, I cannot tell;
But this one thing I know full well,
I do not like thee, Dr. Fell."

The South was vitally interested in this matter, and he hoped that action would be had on the resolutions, without reference to the committee.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell was surprised that there should be any objections to their reference. It was plain that the two parties could not agree upon the resolutions. He knew and felt that the South had an abiding interest in this matter, and he had a strong desire to see this Legislature united. He wished their reference to a committee, so that they might be put in such shape as every Whig and every Democrat there could go for them. When they were adopted, he wished a unanimous vote; there was danger in a division.

The question was then called for on the motion to refer, and the House voted as follows: Yeas 57, Nays 53.

So the motion to refer prevailed.

Since the above was in type, we have received the Register and Times, with a more full report of the above speeches, which we would have preferred to copy if it had been at hand.—OBSERVER.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1848.

The nomination of Major Lewis Cass, Jr. as Charge des Affairs to Rome, by Mr. President Polk, surprises almost every body here, Whigs and Locofocos. Could not Mr. Polk find a man of his party, poor, modest and meritorious, to appoint? Who is Lewis Cass, Jr.? A youth, who has yet to do something to make himself any sort of a man to fit him for public service.

That the appointment will be rejected by the Senate, as it deserves to be, no one here with whom I have conversed on the subject, seems to doubt. But let the thing pass. Old Bellicose Cass seems to want more "extra allowances," and therefore wishes to billet his son upon the Treasury.

North Carolina Legislature.

[In the Legislative proceedings of Friday and Saturday, the 15th and 16th, the following items were omitted by our Reporter:]—

In the SENATE, on Friday, Mr. Woodfin, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to require the offices of Registers and Clerks and Masters to be kept at the Court Houses of their respective counties.

Mr. Miller presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the County Courts to lay a tax equal to the sum received from the Literary Fund.

On Saturday, Mr. Patterson called up the engrossed resolution, which was laid upon the table at his instance a day or two ago, to authorize and require the Governor to prosecute the State's claim against the General Government.

Mr. Patterson presented a Resolution authorising the Governor to withdraw from the files of the accounting officer, the original Vouchers, &c. in relation to the expenditures for the Volunteers, with a view to a speedy adjustment of the claim of the State against the General Government on account thereof, on such terms as he might deem expedient, &c.

Mr. Worth said he felt it his duty as a member of the Committee on Finance, to whom these Vouchers had recently been submitted, to state that there was one item of about three hundred dollars, the amount expended in purchasing Flags for the Volunteers, which he thought would not be covered by that resolution offered by the Senator from Caldwell (Mr. Patterson;) and if it was intended to embrace that item, the resolution would require amendment.

Mr. Patterson said he thought the resolution broad enough to cover any and all claims which the State might have under the act of Congress.

Mr. Washington said, he really did hope that the item referred to would *not* be included in the claim presented by the State; and he was not only opposed to amending the resolution so as to embrace that item in terms, but if the resolution was so worded, as to include it by implication, he should go for amending it so as to exclude it. The appropriation for the clothing, equipment, and transportation of the Volunteers from this State, had been made by the Legislature (he was sure) as a patriotic offering; without any expectation of having the money refunded;—Congress, however, regarding the expenditure as made for the public good, had seen fit to provide for a repayment of the money.— And so far as the other items were concerned, he was willing to receive it. But with regard to the expenditure for the Flags for our own Volunteers, he felt very differently. They had been presented as a compliment to our own troops, and at the close of the War they had been returned to the State, and deposited among her Military Archives, and he was entirely opposed to receiving pay for them from the General Government.

Mr. Patterson said he certainly had no intention to present any improper claims. He had so drawn the resolution as to leave all the details to the Governor.

Mr. Worth said he did not wish to be understood as proposing an amendment to the Resolution so as to include this item; but simply to express the opinion that it was not included.

The amendment was adopted, and the Resolution passed its second reading.

Mr. Thomas, of Davidson, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Education to inquire into the expediency of changing the existing law, which gives the escheated property of North Carolina to the University, so that all such property may hereafter pass to the Common School Fund; and report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Graham, the Finance Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the tax on Billiard Tables from $500 to $300.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on Friday, a message was received from the Governor, transmitting the Report of the President of the Internal Improvement Board, which, on motion of Mr. Steele, was sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

SENATE.

MONDAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Walker from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was re-committed the bill to form a new County called Watauga, with instructions, made a report, which, with the bill, lies over.

The Chair laid before the Senate a deposition from the County of Orange, in relation to the contested election. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Gilmer, from the Committee to whom so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a Day of Thanksgiving was referred, reported a resolution in accordance with the recommendation of the Governor; which lies over.

The following Bills passed their second reading; To incorporate Lumberton Academy. To lay off a road from Newton to Morganton. A bill to incorporate Blount's Creek manufacturing company in Fayetteville.

The following bill and resolutions passed their third reading:—To authorize the County Court of Mecklenburg to pay over certain funds to the County Trustee of Union; with an amendment. To incorporate the Summerfield Guards. Concerning Registers and Clerks and Masters in Equity. Resolution in relation to the State's claim against the General Government. To suppress Vice; provides that all Ten Pin or other Bowling alleys for public use and profit shall be licensed on payment of $50. The bill was amended so as to read, a bill to increase the revenue of the State.

Messrs. Patterson and Walker asked to be excused from serving on the Committee on Swamp Lands, which was granted, and Messrs. Halsey and Thompson, of Bertie, appointed in their room.

Mr. Rowland called up a bill to clear out and improve Lumber river, in Richmond and Robeson, which was amended on his motion, and, after debate rejected; Ayes 18, Noes 28.

Mr. Wm. B. Shepard rose to a privileged question, and, having obtained leave of the Senate spoke as follows:

An incident occurred in this Hall, Mr. Speaker, on Saturday last, which has been seized upon to give currency and probability to rumors and insinuations which are unjust and distasteful to me. I allude to the election for Judge of the Superior Court; it will be remembered by the Senate, that I did not vote in that election—the reason was that I had paired off with a gentleman in the other House. On Friday last, a gentleman came to my seat, and said that a friend of Mr. Ellis was sick, and it was thought dangerous for him to come out, but that he was determined to do so, unless some friend of Judge Battle would pair off with him: he requested me to do so. As it was an act of courtesy constantly done in the Senate, I consented without hesitation. On Saturday, I was reminded of my promise, and I went into the Library to procure a book, where I was during the election. As this pairing off is a constant practice, I never supposed for a moment, it would be considered of any importance, particularly as it did not affect the result of the election. I intended to vote for Judge Battle; I have a great respect for him as a gentleman and a lawyer, and no man regrets more than I do, the position he has been placed in, during these elections. A gentleman near me paired off some days ago, with a political opponent, and went home, yet no one complained of it; it was regarded as a matter of course. It has, I understand, been asserted that I did not vote on Saturday last in the election of Judge, with a view of electioneering with the Democratic party to get their votes for Senator, and Madam Rumor, with her thousand tongues, is publishing as a fact this unjust and ungenerous suspicion. For all this, I have sir, the greatest contempt, and I now merely allude to it that high minded and honorable men may be disabused of any erroneous impressions. It is very extraordinary sir, that in this City, which for the last month has bubbled like a seething caldron with nothing but electioneering, so harmless an act should have excited so much holy horror. It is an illustration of the truth of the proverb, that one man can with more safety steal a Sheep, than another can look over the fence.

One word in relation to the Senatorial election; I will now say publicly, what I have said before privately to several gentlemen. I have not sought that office; I have no anxiety to fill it; there was a time when I thought I could have rendered the State some service, had it been offered me; that time has passed; it has now no charms for me. I told several gentlemen at the commencement of the Session, that I was willing to vote for any Eastern or Western man, but that I was unwilling to vote for Mr. Badger; this advice was rejected, it was to be Badger or nobody. I have been forced into the position which I now occupy, solely because I would not surrender my right as the representative of a free and independent community. I presume, Mr. Speaker, there is no gentleman in the Hall who knows as little of what is going on out of it as I do. I am personally acquainted with but few of the members of the Legislature, and I visit very little. I did not electioneer to get here, nor have I electioneered to get away.

No man condemns more than I do the continuous electioneering which has existed in this City since I have known it, nor has any one been more entirely aloof from it. And sir, if my advancement to the Senate of the United States was a certainty, instead of what it is, a very remote probability, I would scorn to accept a seat obtained by the slightest act which my sense of propriety did not justify.

Mr. Gilmer offered a resolution providing for the adjournment of the Houses, *sine die*, on the 6th of January next; which passed as follows: Yeas 31, Nays 15. So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Joyner introduced a resolution instructing the committee to whom was referred the Governor's Message relating to a Railroad from Raleigh to Charlotte, to inquire into the expediency of commencing said work at Weldon. Adopted.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hayman introduced a resolution to refer so much of the Report of the President of the Literary Fund as relates to Swamp Lands, to the Committee on Swamp Lands. Adopted.

Mr. Taylor, of Nash, introduced a bill to amend the 17th section of the 35th Chapter Revised Statutes. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Mebane, from the Committee on Finance, reported that the Committee had considered the resolution instructing them to enquire into the propriety of taxing Ten-pin Alleys, and that they sent a bill to the Senate on this subject.

The same gentleman reported back to the House, and beg to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution instructing the committee on Finance to inquire into the propriety of allowing the Banks of the State to issue small notes. Concurred in.

Mr. Barringer, in the absence of Mr. Paine, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported back to the House, with amendment, the bill to suppress traffic with Slaves, and recommended the passage of the same. The bill as amended passed its second reading. Also, with amendment, the bill respecting duties of Sheriffs. The bill with amendment, passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Courts, from committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably to the bill concerning Weights and Measures. Passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Courts reported to the House the bill to amend an act to tax the venders of foreign made carriages, and proposed a substitute, which was adopted. The bill as amended passed its 2d reading.

Mr. Rayner, from Committee on Internal Improvement, reported favorably to the bill to improve Cape Fear and Deep Rivers above Fayetteville. The bill passed its 2d reading.

The Speaker announced the arrival of the hour for taking up the order of the day—the bill to increase the revenue of the State—and stated that the question would be on the amendments offered by the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Mebane, Chairman of the Committee, went into a brief explanation of the reasons of the committee for recommending the proposed amendments.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, addressed the House at some length, in support of the original bill, and in opposition to the amendments.

On motion of Mr. Stanly the House adjourned.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19.

Mr. Shepard, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Message of the Governor relative to the extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road to Charlotte, reported a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Rail Road Company, and for other purposes. Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Speight presented a preamble and resolution instructing the committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of providing for a New Map of the State. Adopted.

Mr. Bower moved the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill to clear out and improve Lumber River was rejected; which obtained, and, on motion of Mr. Rowland, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hicks, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the resolution in favor of the growers of Irish Potatoes, reported back to the House the resolution, and recommended that it do not pass.

On motion of Mr. Brogden, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Stanly offered a resolution instructing the Speaker of the House of Commons to inform Mr. J. W. Ellis of his election as Judge of the Superior Court, and inquire of him whether he accepts of the appointment.

Mr. Courts opposed the resolution in a very animated speech. Mr. Stanly replied in equally as animated a style, and in a very forcible manner. Before Mr. Stanly had concluded, the Speaker announced the arrival of the hour for taking up the order of the day—the bill providing for an Insane Asylum.

Mr. Mebane moved to lay the bill on the table. Lost.

Mr. Steele offered an amendment to the 5th Sect. of the bill, which was rejected.

Mr. Stanly offered an amendment to the 1st Sect. by inserting the names of the Commissioners. Adopted.

Mr. Wadsworth introduced an amendment to strike out Raleigh and insert after "and situated" "at such place as shall hereafter be designated by a supplemental act." Adopted.

Mr. Kelly moved to strike out 5th Sect. Mr. Hicks moved an amendment to come in after 5th Sect., provided the cost of said Building shall not exceed $30,000. Rejected.

The question was then taken on Mr. Kelly's motion to strike out and prevailed.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved to lay the bill on the table. Carried.

Then the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.

Mr. Drake presented a bill to increase the compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Superintendants of Common Schools. Referred.

The engrossed bill to incorporate a Female College in the County of Anson, was read the first time and passed.

The Chair announced a message from the Governor, transmitting a communication in relation to procuring and preserving Colonial Documents in England, which, on motion of Mr. Washington, was referred to a Select Committee, viz: Messrs. Shepard, Ashe, Halsey, Graham, and Bethel.

The bill to incorporate Lumberton Academy passed 2d reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Biggs moved that a message be sent to the Senate proposing the appointment of a Joint Select Committee, to take into consideration the propriety of altering the time for holding the Gubernatorial Election. Carried.

Mr. [illegible] presented a bill, appropriating $1500, for the purpose of clearing out certain Swamps in Columbus County. Referred.

Mr. Stanly moved that the Resolution introduced by him, on yesterday, relative to the right of Mr. Ellis, the *late* Member from Rowan, to retain his seat, be now taken up. Carried.

Mr. Stanly being entitled to the floor, remarked that he had no desire to procrastinate the discussion, and that unless other remarks were made of a nature calculated to call him out, he should forbear from further participation therein.

Mr. Courts said that in all his experience, he had never before met with such a movement as the one now made by the gentleman from Beaufort. He (Mr. S.) had ransacked musty tomes without number, in order to find what he deemed a parallel; he had adverted to the resignations, in former times, of sundry gentlemen, and cited *them* as precedents. But, sir, I join issue with him there. These resignations were made by the mere prompting of gentlemen themselves, and if he would establish his precedent, he must point to some Legislative action upon the subject. This he has not done—in my judgment, he cannot do. Now, sir, if I mistake not, the Constitution of the State says that the terms of officers, who have been previously elected, do not expire until after the adjournment of the next Legislature. Why does it not say immediately after the election of their successors? Because, it contemplates the probable contingency that the person so elected may be a member of one of its branches. To bring the case immediately home, did not the gentleman himself, when elected two years since to the Office of Attorney General, retain—not a mere, common seat upon this floor—but the Speakership of this body for nearly or quite a fortnight after his election? Why did *he* not resign directly? If he has the right to retain his seat two days, he has the same right to do so for two months. When the proper time arrives, Mr. Ellis, like Mr. Stanly, will vacate his seat.

The gentleman has likewise seen proper to lecture this side of the House for the defeat of Judge Battle. We did it not; he should have lectured his own friends. *I*, although I entertain no less admiration than the gentleman himself, for Judge Battle's sterling integrity and intellectual worth, voted for Judge Strange, a victim of the ruthlessly proscriptive Legislature of 1840—a victim for no other crime than the sin of Democracy. I am convinced, however, sir, that my constituents will receive with pleasure the elevation to the Supreme Court bench of Judge Pearson.

I have been advised, sir, to amend the resolution under consideration, so as to include within its reach other gentlemen who are in situations similar to that of Mr. Ellis. But, desiring to see this, as it stands, defeated, I shall forbear doing so.

Mr. Stanly. I shall doubtless be excused for again troubling the House, after the very *witty* remarks of the gentleman from Rockingham. One thing sir, however, despite the fluent humor of the gentleman, is very manifest; this load is much too great for him to bear, and though he speaks so earnestly, as a partisan, for his *late* fellow-member upon this floor, it plainly hurts his sensibilities as a *man*. *If*, as the gentleman says, there be no precedent bearing directly on this case, it is for the reason that we have no precedent of a Judge's holding a seat in the Legislature of the State.— Entertaining the conviction that such a course of conduct is derogatory to my ideas of judicial propriety, I have offered this resolution; I desire to see the ermine uncontaminated by the wranglings of political warfare. The gentleman further contends that the resignations to which I have alluded were made merely by the promptings of propriety upon the part of those who tendered them. I can only wish that our modern folks entertained the same nice ideas of delicacy. I hope that this is the first and last case where their suggestion will be needed.

I insist, that we have precedent for this course. In addition to any that I may have cited, I would call your attention to one or two others. Hon. R. M. Saunders (perhaps he is known to the other side of the House) was appointed a Commissioner under Treaty with some foreign Country—France or Spain; resolutions were passed and *he* was *compelled* to resign. Let us see, too, what the record says about Judge Strange—that individual for whom the gentleman voted, and whom I esteem equally with himself, as a man of honor and of high moral excellence. He was elected a Judge on the 9th of January, 1827—considered the matter one night and tendered his resignation on the 10th. The body of which he was a member, actuated, doubtless, by the desire to retain, as long as possible, so estimable a person among themselves, refused its acceptance;—but, that vote was subsequently reconsidered, and on the 11th, his resignation was formally allowed. Are not these cases in point? the one of legislative action on the premises—the other of that sense of propriety which is so much to be commended? Are these *musty*—have they grown so since 1827?

The gentleman has thought proper to comment upon the course pursued by myself, when elected to the office of Attorney General. Now, albeit the member from Rockingham is a most desirable appendage to our House—being, as he is, our Yorick, most courteous and affable—the miserable system of caucusing, in which he has participated so largely, has entirely obliterated from memory his law-reading and perverted his notions of things. A Judge is apt to be called on at any and all times —he may be required to issue writs, bench-warrants, certioraris, &c.

The Attorney General has, of course, no such duties to perform. When, therefore, I had the honor to be thus chosen, feeling some delicacy about this matter, I consulted many of my friends. Upon their advice, sanctioned by my own sense of what was right, I resigned at the time when my services were needed—the opening of the session of the Supreme Court. I not only did *that*, but so arranged the matter previously, as to procure that an election to supply the vacancy should be immediately held, in order that my constituency should not go for any length of time unrepresented. If these explanations are not sufficient, I have none other to make.

The gentleman has said something about proscription. *He* should certainly be the last man to prate about proscription, since he himself was formerly elected Treasurer of the State by the party in the Legislature who were opposed to him in politics. Mr. Stanly then went on at some length, commenting on the unfortunate state of affairs as they then existed, the different [illegible], &c., but as our notes are very imperfect we must necessarily cut our report short.

[And here we would remark, that owing to the Reporter being indisposed, the meagreness and imperfectness of this report must be excused.]

Mr. Satterthwaite remarked, that we had already suffered our feelings to lead us from the true point at issue. [illegible] that the introduction of the [illegible] —but we find that [illegible] stances, [illegible] thought [illegible] the course. Suppose, sir, [illegible] Courts. Mr. Ellis [illegible] remaining here until [illegible] may remain until the [illegible] ter having engaged for so long [illegible] ted squabbles of political [illegible] forth as a Judge, [illegible] ces? I think, by all means [illegible] should prevail.

The hour of 12 having [illegible] ceeded to take up the [illegible] election of United States Senator. When Mr. Ellis's name was called, he [illegible] cused from voting. He remarked [illegible] tion was a delicate one, [illegible] ed with several distinguished [illegible] parties, as to the course [illegible]. They were all of the opinion [illegible] lating *law* in retaining his seat [illegible] ceived his certificate. [illegible] he had resolved upon [illegible] when the resolution [illegible]. The inevitable tendency [illegible] pression that he had been [illegible] did not intend to be [illegible].

The committee appointed to [illegible] reported [illegible] Badger received [illegible], Clingman [illegible] Baskerville 1, [illegible] scattering 18. No choice [illegible].

A message was received [illegible] posing to vote again [illegible] Concurred in.

Mr. Stanly said that [illegible] this state of things, and [illegible] stop put to it. He would [illegible] possible, to effect an election [illegible] was against any of the [illegible] House, [illegible] Swain. We are requested [illegible] Gov. Swain himself?

The nomination of Gov. Swain [illegible] message was sent to the Senate [illegible] members thereof.

The [illegible] reported [illegible] votes cast, of which Mr. Badger received [illegible] scattering 15. No choice.

Mr. Steele moved that [illegible] Senate [illegible]. [illegible] Badger [illegible].

So the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER was declared Senator-elect for six years from and after the 4th of March next.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, Dec. [illegible]

Mr. Shepard, from the Committee on [illegible], reported a bill [illegible].

The Senate proceeded to the special order of the day, being the bill to lay off a Turnpike road from Salisbury west to the line of the State of Georgia.

A discussion ensued; which, without action, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A communication was received from Hon. [illegible] Judge Battle, tendering his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court, to take effect upon the 30th inst.

Mr. Courts moved the further consideration of the resolution introduced by the gentleman from Beaufort, in relation to the seat of Judge Ellis. Agreed to.

After a short and spirited discussion, participated in by Messrs. Stanly, Courts, [illegible] Person, Satterthwaite, and Long,—and during the progress of which, Mr. [illegible] took occasion to explain his own peculiar situation in the premises, Mr. Stanly moved that the resolution be laid on the table for the present. Negatived by Ayes 47, Nays 63.

Mr. Steele moved its indefinite postponement. Carried by Ayes 66, Nays 40.

The Resolution of Mr. Stanly having been indefinitely postponed on Thursday, Mr. Ellis immediately resigned his seat in the House of Commons. A special election, to fill the vacancy is to be held on Friday next the 29th.

Mr. Mebane moved to take up the bill respecting the Finances of the State—provides for payment of the debts of the State, incurred by endorsements for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Passed its second and third readings.

The hour of the day set apart for the consideration of the bill for establishing a Hospital for the Insane, having arrived, Mr. [illegible] proceeded at considerable length, in an eloquent and forcible manner, to address the House upon the general merits of the same, earnestly urging its adoption.

Mr. Rayner then moved an amendment appropriating $100,000 for the purpose of erecting a Hospital—said sum to be derived from the proceeds of a biennial tax of 7½ cents on every [illegible] worth of property, and 7½ cents on every [illegible]

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, was opposed to the method of raising the sum—though no man on the face of the earth, was more heartily in favor of so philanthropic an object as the erection of this Hospital. He subsequently, however, [illegible] to avoid embarrassment of the project, [illegible] his objections.

Mr. Keen, of Rockingham, moved to strike out $100,000 and insert $50,000. Negatived.

The question then recurring upon the adoption of Mr. Rayner's amendment—it was negatived. Ayes 41; Nays 66.

Mr. Steele then moved a further amendment appropriating $50,000, to be paid out of the [illegible] the Treasury. Mr. Martin of Franklin [illegible] *amendment to the amendment*, [illegible] $25,000.

Pending the question, the House adjourned.

[We have been obliged to confine our notice of the Legislative proceedings of the 19th, 20th and 21st, to the more important matters, omitting merely private and local matters.]

In Senate—Tuesday, Dec. 19.

During this day's proceedings Mr. Shepard [illegible] the opportunity of desiring an explanation from the Senator from Guilford. When he had made his remarks upon the matter of privilege the day before, the Senator from Guilford had arisen in his place, and observed that he was very happy to hear the explanation which he (Mr. S.) had made: and immediately offered a resolution fixing an early day for adjournment. The impression was thus produced, that it was in consequence of his (Mr. S's) course—and that, if the Senator could not get his choice for U. S. Senator he would have nobody, and was willing to break up the business of the Session and go home. Mr. S. desired to know whether the Senator from Guilford wished to place the responsibility on him, or to take the responsibility himself, in consequence of his disappointment, of adjourning at so early a period?

Mr. Gilmer replied that he was glad the Senator from Pasquotank had made the explanation; that it was satisfactory; and afforded him a fair opportunity to say a part of what he had intended to say, on introducing the resolution to secure an early adjournment of the two Houses. He remarked that several Senators around him would bear him witness that he had that resolution prepared and lying on his desk, for at least one hour [illegible] had made his remarks, [illegible] question of privilege. Introducing the [illegible] soon after the Senator's explana[illegible] that he had then intend[illegible] and object might not be under[illegible]

Mr. G. remarked that he would answer that [illegible] Senator's call, which more particu[illegible] attention, first. He desired to do [illegible] entirely under his control his [illegible]. The Senator had repeated, [illegible] and apparent meaning, the candidate [illegible]—and if he wished to force an [illegible] when it was ascertained that he [illegible] be elected. Mr. G. said, he hoped [illegible] was not improperly wedded to any candi[illegible] had neither felt so, nor had he ever [illegible] that there were many other gentlemen [illegible] in whose integrity, qualifica[illegible] and ability he had full confidence—who [illegible] themselves and their State credit in the [illegible] for whom he felt ready and willing to [illegible] by doing so he could feel that he fair[illegible] his constituents, and the people of [illegible] State.

Mr. G. remarked that he did not see how the [illegible] could ever stand, without harmony [illegible]. That these could only obtain by the [illegible]. That the wishes of the [illegible] could not be carried out in any other [illegible]. He thought it his duty to act with the [illegible] of his friends. He did not however ass[illegible] that his opinions or course was a rule for the [illegible] others—or could be [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Whigs who voted for Mr. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] our beloved State to[illegible] prosperity.

[illegible]

W[illegible]'s *District Surpassed.*—B[illegible]'s Congressional District gives Gen. Taylor a majority of more than 4,000 votes. No other district in the State has done as well, not even the Western Reserve, which gives 3,079. Noble districts.

Owing to the uncommonly warm and damp state of the weather, we understand large quantities of pork are spoiled throughout this and the adjoining counties. Several gentleman have been under the necessity of carying out the entire stock intended for their next year's consumption, and burying it.—*N. C. Argus.*

Gen. Taylor, in declining an offer of a free passage in the steamers from Savannah to Charleston, offered him by the proprietors of the mail line, says that important private business, which he has neglected for some years, will compel him to take the route of the Mississippi and Ohio river.

Central Railroad, Georgia.—Total amount of earnings for the year ending Nov 30,	$516,252 64
The expense of maintaining and working the Road for the same period has been,	266,450 01
Leaving a balance, a net profit, of	$249,802 63
And an increase in the gross earnings of the Road over the previous year of	$132,529 09

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1848.

A happy Christmas and New Year to our readers!

Re-Election of Mr. Badger.

With hardly less joy than that with which we hailed the great National Triumph of November 7th, do we record the State Triumph of Wednesday last, in the re-election of the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER to the Senate of the United States. It is a triumph the more to be prized because not effected by means of any of those arts and appliances which so often secure preferment, even to unworthy objects. Mr. Badger thinks the high and dignified office of Senator is one, in the language of the great Lowndes, "neither to be sought nor declined." And as it was voluntarily conferred, two years ago, in the absence and without the agency of Mr. Badger, so it was meet that the decision of 1846 should be confirmed and ratified by an equally unsolicited vote in 1848. We said a few days ago, that the time when offices of honor and profit were conferred without being sought for, had passed by in the United States never to return. But we were mistaken. This election shows, that in North Carolina at least, a great mind, and an unsullied public and personal character, may still rely upon being sought after when a place is to be filled worthy of such eminent talents and integrity. Circumstances are within our knowledge, which, did we feel at liberty to trace them, would make our readers feel as we do, more than ever proud of our good old State, from this view of the result of this election. Suffice it to say, that the Whig Members of the Legislature have honored themselves and their State in thus conferring the highest honor within their gift upon one who has the intellect to point him to the right way, and the heart to know where his judgment leads, whether it be in what may seem a popular or an unpopular track.

The vote of each Member for Senator has not been published, but our correspondent informs us, that five members did not vote, Messrs. Cherry and Dobbin, who paired off, Exum, Messrs. [illegible] of Rowan, [illegible] Stokes, and Edwards of Greene, who was sick.

On the first vote, after Mr. F[illegible] had voted for Mr. Clingman, [illegible] Washington at the request [illegible] of the Locofocos, is reported to have [illegible] Mr. F[illegible] that he had [illegible] and advised Mr. [illegible] to change his vote for Mr. Badger, which being [illegible] made Mr. Badger's vote 83, against 82. He was thereupon declared duly elected, amid the [illegible] of the Whigs in the House.

Our correspondent adds,—

"It was a hard fought battle, and less stout hearts would have given up the contest. But Mr. Badger's friends stood by him to the last, and at last got their triumph. When I wrote you last Saturday, that Mr. Badger would be elected if any one was, I do not believe that a dozen men in Raleigh would have sustained me in the opinion. But I have always believed that he could not be defeated. The Locos are mad enough, and affect to say that we are sold to the North. Out upon such nonsense!"

The Raleigh Times says that "Mr. Clingman will in due time make an exposition on the subject of the late Senatorial election."

"WHEN WILL THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURN?"—Before we had begun to ask this question, the Senate adopted by a large majority a resolution to adjourn on next Saturday week the 6th January. We have no idea that the House will agree to so early a day, and we yet hope that the Session will be sufficiently protracted for some useful measures to be perfected to make this Session memorable, and blessed by the present and coming generations.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. MANLY.—This interesting ceremony is to take place in the Commons Hall on Monday next the 1st of January 1849.

Charles P. Mallett, Esq. has been appointed, by the Bank of the State at Raleigh, President of the Branch in this town, in place of John Huske, Esq. deceased.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. payable at the Principal Bank on Monday the 1st, and at the Branches 15 days thereafter.

ROBBERS ARRESTED.—Several persons have been taken up and committed to our Jail, on a charge of robbing the Store of Mr. John D. Williams on the night of the 18th inst. In the possession of one of them, a white man living a few miles from town, were found goods of Mr. Williams, and also some belonging to Mr. Jessup, whose store was broken open last Spring, besides other goods not yet identified. This man, we learn, has a son-in-law engaged in peddling. An officer has been sent in pursuit of him.

MORE OF THE COUNTERFEITERS.—The three men described in our two last papers are bold villains. They stopped at the house of Col. Maulsby, in Whiteville, Columbus county, on the night of the 14th inst. and paid their bill the next morning with a $10 counterfeit on the Bank of Cape Fear.—Four miles from Whiteville, the man who rode the blind mare swapped her for a bay gelding and paid in boot another counterfeit $10 note.

We next hear of them in the neighborhood of Springfield, Richmond county, on Wednesday last, where they bought of Nelson Gibson and Hiram Gibson two horses, and paid $180 in counterfeit $10 notes on the Cape Fear Bank. Pursuit was made in a short time, but they were not overtaken. They represented themselves to be horse drovers, and had six horses along. To Colonel Maulsby they gave their names as Thos. Green, of Caswell county, F. W. Pleasants and McLain.

Col. Maulsby offers a reward of $20 for the delivery of Green to the Sheriff of Columbus.

P. S. We are rejoiced to learn that these three men were taken up and lodged in the Jail of Richmond county on Friday last.

MR. WALSER'S STATEMENT.

We have been furnished with the substance of the statement made in the House of Commons on Thursday last, by Mr. Walser of Davidson, which we publish as an act of justice to him and to Judge Pearson, who, as we learn, is calumniated by some about Raleigh. Mr. Walser said in substance,—

"That after voting an entire week for a Judge of the Supreme Court, he and three other Whigs saw that there could be no election made in consequence of the obstinacy of Judge Battle's friends, who persisted in voting for him after his withdrawal. Seeing this state of things, he and the others referred to, declared openly and publicly to Whigs and Democrats, that if the election of Judge Pearson should be effected by Democratic votes, they would go for supplying his place with a Democrat.

He and his friends alluded to made these declarations with a full determination to carry them into execution.

Nevertheless these threats had no effect upon the conduct of those Whigs who voted for Judge Battle after his withdrawal. They still continued to vote for him, and to prevent the election of Judge Pearson, the choice of three fourths of the people of the State. Finally 4 or 5 Democrats did come over and vote for Judge Pearson, to effect his election. He, Mr. W., then felt himself honorably bound to vote for a Democrat for Superior Court Judge, and so did those of his Whig friends who voted with him. Mr. Ellis was nominated by the Democratic party after the above occurrences, and he (Mr. W.) took occasion then to say, that he voted for that gentleman with no common pleasure. Mr. Ellis was his neighbor, formerly his county-man; he had been born in the county he (Mr. W.) had the honor to represent, and reciprocal attachments existed between Mr. E. and his constituents, and the people of Davidson would regard this, the first honor of the kind ever bestowed upon one of their countymen, with high gratification.

Many other Whigs, prominent men too, in that party, expressed the same determination before the election of Judge Pearson. It is true they did not carry it out, but it is no reason why *he* (Mr. W.) should be blamed. But whatever responsibility might attach in this matter, he took it all freely and willingly upon himself. It is due to Judge P. to state, said Mr. Walser, that he had nothing to do with the determination expressed on my part and by others to vote for a democrat in a certain event. The insinuation made to that effect was not correct, and did great injustice to Judge Pearson.

As to Mr. Ellis, he had not even received the nomination when the other election took place. Nor did he (Mr. W.) know then that he would receive it in case of a vacancy. Mr. E. had no agency either directly or indirectly in securing his (W's) vote."

The above, we are informed, is a condensed statement of facts as made by Mr. Walser. He is willing to make affidavit as to their truth, and so also are Messrs. Blackburn, Nicholson, and Mast, the Whigs who voted for Mr. Ellis.

FINANCES OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We have received a copy of the Report of the Treasurer of North Carolina, embracing the Receipts and Expenditures from Nov. 1, 1846, to Nov. 1, 1848, which we condense as follows:—

PUBLIC FUND.—Receipts.

	1847	1848
Tax on land,	$22,783 21	$24,375 65
Town property,	2,626 98	3,520 87
Polls,	33,062 60	34,160 27
Stud Horses,	1,316 02	1,350 31
Gates,	290 91	225 00
Stores,	10,221 72	11,161 93
Pedlars,	2,727 16	[illegible]
Artificial Curiosities,	502 20	[illegible] 80
[illegible]	11 16	157 10
Billiard Tables,	[illegible]	
Venders of [illegible]	263 20	310 20
Negro Traders,		151 00
	$81,731 18	$80,[illegible]
		[illegible]

	$161,375 58
Bank of Cape Fear dividends,	1,128 [illegible]
Buncombe Turnpike Co.,	[illegible]
State Loan, Bonds of Cape Fear,	[illegible]
Bonds transferred by Literary Board,	11,537 71
Bonds transferred by Fund of Internal Improvement Board,	7,35[illegible]
Interest on Bonds of Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company,	6,000 00
Cherokee Bonds,	[illegible]
Preemption [illegible] of Cherokee Lands,	[illegible]
Tax on Bank Stock,	12,[illegible]
Tax on Attorney's Licences,	[illegible]
Sales of sundry articles, by G. Hall,	[illegible]
Transferred balance of the Fund for Internal Improvement,	[illegible]
	$391,686 60

EXPENDITURES for 1847 and 1848.

Paid Principal of Raleigh and Gaston Bonds,	$[illegible]
Interest do.	[illegible]
Judiciary,	54,[illegible]
Executive Department,	[illegible]
Treasurer's "	[illegible]
State "	[illegible]
Comptroller's "	[illegible]
Adj. General's "	[illegible]
Supt. Public Buildings,	[illegible]
Expenses Governor's Election,	[illegible]
" Presidential "	[illegible] 16
Public Printing,	4,[illegible] 10
Senatorial Elections,	227 00
Council of State,	455 40
Public Library,	525 10
State Librarian,	225 00
Insolvent Polls,	113 20
Repairs State Capitol,	58 35
Stationary,	341 32
Enclosing Capitol Square,	11,578 00
Interest on State Loan,	9,526 68
Mexican War,	11,533 03
Fund Internal Improvements,	118 50
Repairs Governor's House,	530 52
Pensioners,	935 00
Postage,	331 62
Old Treasury Notes Burnt,	22 75
General Assembly 1848-'9,	40,030 40
Congressional Elections,	705 60
Sheriffs for Settling Taxes,	2,576 21
Contingencies,	6,572 90
Int. on Bonds from Lit. Fund,	3,681 16
Balance due Treasury, Nov. 1, 1846,	122,151 49
	$428,754 67
Deduct Receipts as above,	391,686 60
Leaves balance due Treasury, Nov. 1, 1848,	37,068 07

LITERARY FUND.—Receipts.

Balance on hand, Nov 1, 1846,		$127,319 63
Bank Dividends.		
Bank of State of N. C.,	$82,945 50	
Bank of Cape Fear,	63,864 00	
		146,809 50
Navigation Dividends.		
Roanoke Nav. Co.,	4,125 00	
Cape Fear do. do.	1,950 00	
		6,075 00
Entries vacant Land, '47,	9,449 98	
Do. do. do. '48,	4,598 55	
		14,048 53
Principal on Loans by Literary B'd,		4,139 50
Interest do. do.		1,714 01
Principal on Bonds of Raleigh and Gaston Railroad,		8,500 00
Principal on Bonds of Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road,		2,009 00
Interest on Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road,		18,831 00
Interest on Bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road,		16,260 00
Tavern Tax,		6,655 44
Auction Tax,		750 79
Educating Deaf and Dumb,		1,133 75
Interest on am't of Bonds transfer'd,		3,681 16
		$358,218 31

DISBURSEMENTS.

P'd for support of Com. Schools, 1847,	$96,511 31
Do. do. do. 1848,	101,530 04
Expenses of Literary Board, including Printing,	1,944 02
Building Deaf and Dumb Asylum,	8,500 00
Swamp Lands,	3,521 25
Education of Deaf and Dumb,	7,999 00
Loan to Floral College,	2,000 00
	$222,005 62
Balance on hand, Nov. 1, 1848,	136,212 69
	$358,218 31

The venerable Archbishop Leighton was wont to say: "I prefer an erroneous honest man to the most orthodox knave in the world."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 18th, memorials were presented asking aid in the construction of a rail road from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean; and in the establishment of a telegraph between the Mississippi valley and California and Oregon. And a bill was introduced by Mr. Douglass, to grant public lands for a rail road to connect the upper and lower Mississippi with the Lakes at Chicago.

A long debate occurred on a motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee the bill for the admission of California into the Union as a State. The motion was agreed to.

The object of the reference was, that that Committee, being composed of lawyers, may examine the legal and constitutional question, whether a State may thus be admitted as proposed by the bill, into the Union, with certain reserved rights to Congress over the State when admitted. This proposes to make California a State of the Union, but to reserve the power to Congress of hereafter dividing it into two or more States. The question is an important one.

Mr. Miller submitted a resolution calling on the President for information whether any negotiation or correspondence has taken place between the governments of the U. S. and Spain in relation to a proposed purchase of Cuba by the U. S. The resolution being objected to, was laid over.

Mr. Benton called up his bill to encourage the construction of a rail road across the isthmus of Panama, which was debated until near the hour of adjournment.

On Tuesday, Mr. Breese presented a bill to grant lands for a rail road in Illinois.

The Panama rail road was discussed during most of the sitting.

On Wednesday, nothing of interest.

In the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES on Monday, one of Mr. Giddings's bills relative to Slavery in the District of Columbia was laid on the table, 106 to 77.

On Tuesday, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and took up the President's Message, with a view of referring different portions of it to appropriate committees. The subject of the Tariff was incidentally introduced, and debated by Messrs. Cobb, Ingersoll, Holmes, Gentry, Greely and others. The debate was cut short by a motion that the Committee rise, which was agreed to.

On Wednesday, a bill was introduced to establish the "Territory of California."

The Ohio Legislature is still unorganized.

North Carolina Senator.—We are very much gratified to hear by telegraph of the re-election to the Senate of Mr. Badger—a man worthy of the position and worthy of the noble State that sends him there.—*Richmond Whig.*

Death of Mr. Fulton, Editor of the Journal.—We perform a truly unwelcome duty in announcing the death of Mr. David Fulton, Editor of the Wilmington *Journal*, which occurred in Charleston on Sunday night last. He went to that city about ten days since, in the hope of repairing the ravages of a disease of an inflammatory nature under which he had been prostrated for many weeks. He has left a wife and child to grieve over their blighted prospects. His age was 27. His remains were brought here yesterday for interment.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Beware of Counterfeit Money.—On Monday a Ten dollar counterfeit bill of the Bank of Cape Fear was presented at the counter of the Bank by a gentleman from Columbus county, for the purpose of ascertaining it's character, it having been passed off at Whiteville by the same gang of rascals described in the article in another column copied from the Fayetteville *Observer*. It appears that they are making their way towards the lower part of South Carolina, as they went off in that direction from Whiteville. The bill presented at the Bank is clumsily executed, and differs in several respects from any ever issued by the Bank. It has in the centre of the upper part a female figure holding a cup to the beak of an eagle, which appears with outspread wings behind her. No genuine note of the Bank of any denomination has such a vignette. It is made payable to J. Jewett, not S. Jewett, as are some of the genuine. After the word "DOLLARS" in the lower line of the genuine notes there is a full stop. The counterfeit note has no stop after the word "DOLLARS." The paper is of lighter color than any used by the Bank. The date is August 8th, 1847.

Wilmington Chronicle.

FLORIDA.—The Official vote for President is:

Taylor,	4,539
Cass,	3,238
Taylor's majority,	1,301

Thunder couldn't kill him.—The Indiana State Journal tells a story on a prominent Democrat of that city, who, on hearing Taylor was elected went home a good deal chop-fallen. His wife to console him, remarked that Taylor might die as Harrison did, and the administration might thereby come into the hands of the Democrats. "Die the devil!" replied the husband, "thunder couldn't kill him!"—*N. O. Pic.*

Iowa United States Senators.—Hon. A. G. Dodge and George W. Jones have been elected to the Senate of the United States from Iowa.

PROPOSITION FOR SETTLING THE SLAVERY QUESTION, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

There is a proposition in circulation—resulting, probably, from the belief of Southern Statesmen that a settlement of the Slavery question, in connection with the new territories, cannot be effected in any other way—that a meeting of the members of Congress be called, for the purpose of forming a union upon some "middle ground," or compromise, of the difference existing in regard to the establishment of slavery in New Mexico and California, or its exclusion therefrom.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.

The Gold Fever at the Sandwich Islands—Horrible Massacre at the Fejee Islands.

A vessel arrived at this port to-day from the Sandwich Islands, and the Captain reports that these Islands have become almost depopulated, the inhabitants having taken up the gold fever and were emigrating to California as fast as conveyances could be procured.

The Sandwich Island papers report that a horrible massacre was perpetrated at the Fejee Islands on the 15th of April last.—The commander of the English naval forces in those seas had despatched two of the English cruisers to the Fejees, for the purpose of rendering aid to the white inhabitants.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

From the following letter published in the Journal of Commerce, it appears that in California both schoolmaster and scholars are abroad digging gold. Boys desert their schools as well as crews their ships, and find the gathering of gold, a more attractive occupation than the gathering of knowledge:

GOLD DIGGINGS ON THE AMERICAN RIVER, }
Upper California, July 16th, 1848. }

I am in the midst of the forests and mountains of California, which contain the gold mines of this country, destined soon to become famous the world over. A few weeks since I wrote you a long letter informing you how the gold excitement had broken up my school and compelled me in common with a multitude of others to engage in gold digging, or do nothing. Mr. Lyman, with whom I was formerly associated in surveying, has been obliged to do the same. I am now in company with him. Our business thus far has been good. Yesterday I dug and washed out a pound myself. A pretty good day's work, you will say; yes, and a hard one too. I labored not less than fifteen hours in order to accomplish it.

Labor of all kinds is well paid here, and this, in my opinion, will be the case for years to come. It is impossible to predict what changes a few months will produce. The rush of people here is immense. The amount of gold daily taken out of the earth here is prodigious. There are hundreds of persons who daily obtain from half a pound to two pounds each; some fortunate ones will obtain a pound in an hour. This cannot last long. Very many of the rich deposites have already been thoroughly drained. The business is already precarious, depending very much upon luck in finding a rich place. Almost any one, however, with common sagacity, may average from an ounce to two ounces per day. Before persons can arrive from the States, it will, in all probability, become less lucrative. They need not, however, fear but that they can do well and get rich, if they are healthy, industrious and prudent. On the coast this country is uncommonly healthy, but on some of the rivers, there is considerable sickness.

The N. Y. Tribune says that a gentleman who has just arrived from Panama states that there were six thousand persons there when he left, waiting for conveyances to San Francisco.

Physic in the Gold Region.—A physician attached to the N. Y. Volunteers, now in California, writes to the N. Y. Express, that all the other doctors have left San Francisco and gone to digging gold. He is the only doctor there and is forced into an extensive practice against his will.

"Advice," says Coleridge, "is like snow—the softer it falls the longer it dwells upon and the deeper it sinks into the mind."

MARRIED,

At Buena Vista, near this place, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. J. B. Buxton, EDW'D CANTWELL, Esq., Attorney at Law, of Wilmington, and ELLEN LOUISA, third daughter of Gordon Deming, Esq. of Fayetteville.

Near Fayetteville, on the 21st inst., by S. R. Hawley, Esq. Mr. KELLY SESSOMS to Miss NANCY, daughter of David Horn, Esq.

On Tuesday evening, the 5th of Dec. 1848, by the Rev. John Burke, Rector of St. James's Church, Baton Rouge, Col. WM. WALLACE SMITH BLISS, of the United States Army, to Miss ELIZABETH TAYLOR, daughter of Major General Zachary Taylor, President Elect of the United States.

In Sampson county, on the 12th inst., Mr. JOS. BREECE of Fayetteville, to Miss IDIA ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. Frederick Barfield.

In Raleigh, Mr. ERASMUS HOGG and Miss ELLEN GRAY.

At Sans Souci, in New Hanover county, on the 21th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. OWEN D. HOLMES, of Brunswick county, to Miss ANN M., daughter of Dr. A. J. Hill, of this county.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 17th, Capt. JOHN A. WADE, aged 43 years, well known as Commander for many years on the Wilmington and Charleston line of Steamers.

At her residence in Davie county, on the 27th ult., Mrs. MARY FOARD, consort of Jno. Foard, Esq., in the 58th year of her age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Dec 23.

Brandy, p'ch,	35 a 40	Lard,	8 a 8½
Ditto, apple,	28 a 30	Leather, sole,	20
Beeswax,	18 a	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	6½ a 7	Molasses,	20 a 26
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	5¼ a 5½	Oats,	30 a
Corn,	45 a 50	Oil, Linseed,	65 a 70
Coffee,	8 a 10	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	3½ a 4¼	Salt, sack,	1 87 a 2 00
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	50 a 60
Flaxseed,	85 a 1 00	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4½	Tallow,	8 a 9
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	70 a 75
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	25 a
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		
4-4 Brown Sheetings,	6 cents.		
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,	13 "		

REMARKS.—No change in Prices of Produce or Merchandize. Cotton 5 to 5½. Corn 45 to 50. Flour 2½ to 4¼. Oats 25 to 30. Flaxseed 85 to $1. Wheat 70 to 80.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon, hog round, 6 to 6½. Corn 45 to 52½. Fayetteville Flour 4 50 to 5 00. Lard 8½ to 9. Salt 27 to 33. No sales of Lumber; Timber dull, at 2 00 to 4 00 for Mill. Turpentine, yellow dip 2 10, hard 1 10. Spirits 26 to 27. Tar $1.

CHERAW MARKET.

Cotton.—Sales this week about 1100 bales, at from 4 to 5½. The market in the latter part of the week, was quite brisk at from 5 to 5½ for good cotton.

Cotton at Charleston 5 1-16 to 6½. At Augusta 4½ to 5½. At New York, 5½ to 6½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 20.—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for S W Tillinghast & Co, Daniel Johnson, C T Haigh & Son, E W Willkings, A A McKethan, F D Breece, Cook & Powell, H Branson, S T Hawley & Son, S J Hinsdale, S Boon, Hall & Hall, J H & J Martine, B Rose & Son, Rockfish Co, of this place; and for Craven & McCain, Prof W M Green, B L Biggs, J H Enms, Jenkins & Roberts, J H Parks, G A E Pope & Co, and Mrs Primrose of the interior.

Dec. 21.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with boat Mike Brown in tow, with goods for Geo McNeill, E Fuller, D & W McLaurin, Campbell & McMillan, F D Breece, A W Steele, W G Matthews, B Rose & Son, E W Willkings, J H & J Martine, W W Wolf, W T Horn, R A King, Miss Mary Holmes, E L Winslow, T J Curtis, Barnhardt & Hix, T T Hunt, M Brown & Son, Hix & Earnhardt, S W Tillinghast & Co, W J Anderson, J Robinson, J T Council, W S Johnson, J W Rouse, W L McGary, C T Haigh & Son, Ray & Pearce.

December 22.—Steamer W B Meares, with boat Ben Berry in tow, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, Shells & Field, B G Worth, Campbell & McMillan, F D Breece, Hall & Hall, P Taylor, H & E J Lilly, J & F Garrel, C A Brown, B Rose & Son, Cedar Falls Co, T R Tate, Bonner & Crist, W A Lash, J Dickson, E A Vogler, L McKellar, J Utley, J Jessup, E J Hale, Rowan Factory, Jos Wright, Murchison, Reid & Co, A S McNeill.

December 23.—Steamer Rowan, with Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for sundry merchants of this place.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 15.—Barque Emma from Turks Island, Brig Patrick Henry from New York; Schrs. Pearl from Onslow county, N. C., Edward from New London, Conn. 16.—Brig Wm. Nichols from Boston; Schr Orion from do. 17.—Brigs Hellvellyn from Kennebunk, Maine, Georgiana from Portsmouth, N. H.; Schrs. H. Atkins from Newburyport, Mass. Teneriffe from Philadelphia, Ira Brewster from N. York, A. J. DeRosset from do. 18.—Brig Samuel from Boston. 19.—Brigs Ynaiwon from Havana, Clio from Matanzas, Alvira from Boston; Schr. Stranger from Charleston.

DAVID SHAW,

CONFECTIONER,

Has just received a Fresh Supply of

Soft Shell Almonds,	Whole boxes & M. Rasins,
Palm Nuts,	Cassia, Nutmegs,
Filberts,	Mace, Cloves,
Currants,	Liquorice, &c. &c.

FRESH CANDIES of his own manufacture, cheap and good, at his old price.

December 23. 47-3w

FEMALE SCHOOL,

HILLSBOROUGH N. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Burwell, Principals.

Miss KOLLOCH, Teacher of Drawing & French.
Mr J. L. KERN, Teacher of Music

THE Winter Session will open on the 16th of January, and close the last of May. The buildings have been enlarged and improved. There are a few vacancies, which can be secured by early application. Address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', N. C.

Terms—Payable in advance:

Board and Tuition, per Session,	$77 50
Music on the Piano or Guitar,	20 00
Use of Instrument for practice,	5 00
Drawing and French, each	10 00

December 22, 1848. 47-5w

NOTICE.

A BILL of money, taken from a suspicious person, can be seen at our Store. Persons who have had their houses robbed will please call and examine.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Dec. 26. 1w

Brilliant Lotteries

FOR JANUARY, 1849.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$40,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 4, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria,
Va. on Saturday, Jan'y 6, 1849.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, $1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,392, 1 of 2,000, 30 Prizes of 1,000, 30 Prizes of 500, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	26	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

CAPITAL $42,439!

30 Prizes of $5,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 8, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 13, 1849.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $42,439, 30 Prizes of 5,000, 134 (lowest 3 No. Prizes) of 500, &c. &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25	Wholes,	$170 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	85 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	42 50
Ditto	ditto	25 Eighths,	21 25

2 Prizes of $30,000 each are

$60,000.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class 12, for 1849, to be drawn at Alexandria,
Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 20, 1849.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000 1 Prize of 30,000	are $60,000
1 Prize of 12,000 1 Prize of 12,000	are 24,000
1 Prize of 7,000 1 Prize of 7,000	are 14,000
1 Prize of 5,000 1 Prize of 5,000	are 10,000
1 Prize of 3,226 1 Prize of 3,226	are 6,452

10 Prizes of 1,500, 10 Prizes of 1,200, 20 of 600, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25	Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	32 50

$70,000 DOLLARS!

$30,000! $15,000!

15 Drawn Numbers out of 78.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class A, for 1849, to be drawn in Alexandria,
Va., on Saturday, Jan'y 27, 1849.

MOST SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $70,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 4,096, 5 Prizes of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 100 of 1,000, 100 of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets only $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

A certificate of a package of	26	Wholes,	$240 00
Do.	do.	26 Halves,	120 00
Do.	do.	26 Quarters,	60 00
Do.	do.	26 Eighths,	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY.

Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
47-td pd) Alexandria, Virginia.

CONSUMPTION.

This terrible disease is commonly attributed to our climate. But if the climate were to blame, the disease would have been inflicted on that, and not upon the people. We think the fault is in the people, and that if the people would keep the skins of themselves and their children properly washed, and abstain from gluttony, poison and idleness, for a generation or two, consumption would be no more known than is now, in good society, the disease for which scratching and sulphur are the principal remedies.

However, consumption prevails as matters are, and picks off the best and prettiest of us, in our prime. In this state of things we must do the best we can, piece out and patch out the web of life, with journeys, voyages, and medicines. Of all the medicines we know of, Dr. Wistar's "Balsam of Wild Cherry" is what we should first recommend. We have in our office a living proof of its efficacy, who, but for it, would have been beneath the sod long ago. The inventor of this medicine, Dr. Wistar, was a man of science, of humanity, and undoubtedly prepared the remedy in its best form, and the public may rely upon Mr. Fowle for the genuine article.—*Boston Daily Chronotype, Jan. 18, 1847.*

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

Postscript.

LEGISLATIVE.—We have a long letter from our Reporter, which the Christmas Holiday prevents our publishing entire. The speeches of Messrs. Rayner and Dobbin, on Thursday and Friday, on the bill to establish a Lunatic Asylum, are spoken of in the highest terms of praise. There were few dry eyes in the large assembly of members and audience, during the speech of Mr. Dobbin; at the close of which the bill passed its 2d reading, 101 to 10. The rules were immediately suspended, on motion of Mr. Stanly, that the bill might be put upon its 3d reading, which it passed, 91 to 9. The bill appropriates $85,000 for the buildings and appurtenances. The money to be raised by a tax, for four years, of 1¾ cents on every $100 value of real estate, and 6¼ cents on every poll—leaving the County at liberty to reduce the Poor tax, if found onerous. The location of the asylum is to be fixed by a supplemental bill, during the present session.

The Committees have reported favorably on the various Rail Road projects, and, after the Christmas Holidays, these important measures will be taken up, and it is hoped properly disposed of.

Judge Battle having resigned his temporary appointment of Judge of the Supreme Court, which did not expire, constitutionally, until the end of the present Session of the Legislature, Judge Pearson was, on Saturday, elected for the unexpired term.

The bills to amend the laws regulating the inspection of Turpentine, and to establish the County of Watauga, passed their 3d reading; the latter 30 to 15.

Mr Gilmer, from the Finance committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, reported a bill on that subject.

The bill for a Turnpike from Salisbury West to the line of Georgia was discussed by Messrs. Woodfin, Conner and Patterson. Mr Conner moved to commence the road at Charlotte, then via Beattie's Ford, to Morganton. The bill was made the order for Thursday next.

Mr. Dobbin has introduced a bill to incorporate a Plank Road Company between Fayetteville and Salisbury.

Mr. Shepard, from the Committee on Education, reported a bill to amend the acts on the subject of Common Schools.

THE PROPOSED BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.—We have received a copy of the bill introduced to incorporate a Bank in this town. The capital is to be $300,000, in shares of $50, but may be increased to $500,000 whenever the stockholders think proper. Books to be opened in this place on the 1st of February, and to remain open 60 days, and at such other places as the Commissioners (James Kyle, Henry Lilly, J. D. Starr, James Martine, and J. T. Gilmore) may direct. $5 on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing, $5 within 30 days, $5 within 60 days, $5 within 90 days, and $5 within 120 days, and the remainder as the President and Directors may require. The Bank to go into operation when $150,000 is subscribed, and $25,000 paid in.—Charter to continue 25 years. 9 Directors, who shall choose one of their number as President.—Stockholders liable individually for double the amounts of stock held by them respectively. A tax of 12½ cents on each share to be paid to the State. Branches or Agencies may be established at Wadesborough and Greensborough.

Cholera in New Orleans.—A number of cases and several deaths, have occurred. It was brought by a vessel from Havre.

Outrageous.—On Friday last, the House of Representatives adopted, by a vote of 98 to 87, a resolution instructing a committee to bring in a bill prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia. A motion to reconsider was immediately made, and lies over.

On that night the Southern members held a meeting on the subject—every Southern State represented except Delaware. Mr. Benton absent. A committee was appointed to report on 15th Jan.

Filling a Vacancy.—The Baltimore Patriot is right, as we find on examination, that a vacancy in the Senate of the U. S. is not to be filled by virtue of any provision of a State Constitution, but in accordance with the following provision of the constitution of the U. S:—

"And if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature; which shall then fill such vacancies."

Par. 2, Sec. 3, Art. 1, Const. U. S.

The power is given to the Governor alone, and not to the Governor and Council. But whether, in case of the failure of our Legislature to elect, and its adjournment before the 4th of March, the Governor would have had the power to appoint, is a matter of construction, upon which opinions differ. The Patriot thinks that the Senate has already decided that it is a *natural* vacancy, which the Governor would have no right to fill. It does not, however, name the case in which such a decision was made. We rejoice that our Legislature has satisfactorily settled the matter, by electing Mr. Badger.

TRINITY SCHOOL,

Near Raleigh, N. C.

THIS School, designed for the moral and religious culture of Boys, and for their thorough tuition in every branch of study usually pursued at Schools, will begin a new term on the 10th of January, which will continue five months. The terms, by this arrangement, will be made to correspond with those of the University, and of other Schools for Boys in the State.

This School possesses advantages, in respect to beauty and healthfulness of situation, extent of grounds, and comfort and convenience of buildings, not often surpassed. Arrangements have been made for the most efficient management of its domestic concerns, and for securing for the Boys a maternal supervision and care, the most assiduous and kind.

The expense of a Pupil, for Board, with tuition in English and the ancient languages, and in French, if desired, will be $87 50. When two Boys come from the same family, $80 only will be charged for each.

For application for admission, and for farther particulars, apply, for the present, to the Subscriber in Raleigh.

ALDERT SMEDES,
Rector of St. Mary's School,
or to E. J. Hale, Fayetteville.

N. B. Boys over 14 years of age will not be received unless they are Communicants.

Dec 25 2w

NOTICE.

THE claims of the American Bible Society will be presented, and a collection taken up, at the Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath the 31st inst. All the friends of the Bible cause, of every denomination, are invited to attend.

C. P. JONES, Bible Agent.

Dec. 20, 1848.

DEEP RIVER INSTITUTE.

A SCHOOL for boys and girls will be opened on the 1st of January, 1849, under the direction of Mr. Alex. McIver, where the usual branches of English and Classical Education will be taught.

Its location is one mile and a half South of the "Gulf." Good board can be had in the neighborhood on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to Wm. Farrar, Brooks Harris, and Joseph Palmer.

Gulf P. O., Chatham Co., Dec 23. 47-4w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received their entire Stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which embraces a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY GOODS,

Among which are:

Super French black, blue, brown and green Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; super plaid and plain Cashmere; Velvet, Silk and Satin Vestings; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; heavy Tweeds; black and Doeskin Cassimere; Cottonoy; heavy Kerseys; Linseys; Mackinaw, Dafile and Whitney Blankets, some very large and fine; Flannel, Merino, and Lambswool Shirts and Drawers; fine gause and other white and colored Flannels; brown and bleached Shirtings; 5-4 to 10-4 Sheetings; Tickings; Apron Checks; Irish Linens and Lawns; brown and bleached Drillings; Hollands; Canvass; Padding; a variety of Coat, Pants, and Vest Buttons; Worsted and Silk Serges; Gents' Satin and Silk Scarfs and Cravats; Flax Thread; Spool Cotton; superior Needles and Pins, &c. &c.

Also, for Ladies—Mazerene, blue, crimson, and other colored French Merinos; fine fig'd French Cashmeres; Coburg Plaids; Ch'd, striped Madonna; Double Stripe; Alpacas; large black Tibet and Silk Shawls; large long and square Woollen plaid ditto; [illegible] Handkerchiefs; Corded Skirts; Standing Collars and Chemizetts; Chantilly, Gause and Lace Veils; a variety of Swiss, Linen and Cotton Fringes and Buttons; Hemstitch and dress bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; best quality black and colored Kid Gloves; long white ditto; black and white twisted Silk Mitts; Satin, Taffeta, Cap and Velvet Ribbons; Steel and Velvet Bags, &c.

With an assortment of Fur and Wool Hats, Caps, Shoes, Hardware, Groceries, Bagging, Bale Rope, Sole Leather, &c. &c., which we offer at Cash prices.

October 16, 1848. 36tf

Dry Goods and Groceries.

WE have received, by late arrivals our STOCK OF GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade. We will take in exchange all kinds of Country Produce. We ask purchasers to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1848. 36tf

Millinery.

MRS. HART is now opening and receiving Fall and Winter MILLINERY, including Ribbons, Flowers, &c. of various qualities and prices, with every other article usual to her line of business. Also, [illegible] Dress Caps, Veils, Lace Capes, Fringes, Silk Buttons, [illegible] Kid Gloves for Ladies and Children.

Straw Bonnets cleaned and [illegible] to the present style.

☞ Orders from the country will be promptly attended to.

[illegible]

☞ Her Establishment is on the North side of Person st., nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blankets, &c.

All of which he will [illegible] for Cash or exchange for Produce.

L. McKELLAR

Nov. 11, 1848.

Fall Goods, 1848.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

[illegible]

[illegible] Cassimeres,

Merino Cassimeres and Sattinets,

Kerseys, [illegible] Tweeds,

[illegible]

Figured and Plain Merinos,

Printed De Laines and Cashmeres,

[illegible]

[illegible]

Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers,

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] 12-12 [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Bagging, Nos. 2 [illegible] 10,

75 packages Boots and Shoes.

[illegible] Packages for Cash, will be offered at very low rates for Cash or approved paper.

October 9, 1848. 36tf

BOARDING.

MRS. BEVIL having taken a large and commodious House on Market Square, is now prepared to accommodate from 8 to 12 Gentlemen with Board, [illegible] on the most reasonable terms. [illegible]

For reference, apply at the Post Office, or to Messrs. Cook & Taylor.

Oct. 20, 1848. 38tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

DUPONT and Hazard Sporting and Blasting POWDER, by

HALL & HALL,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

D. CASHWELL,

General Agent and Commission Merchant,

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 23, 1847. 81tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell his Plantation, containing 444 acres of land, lying on the East bank of Cape Fear River, in Cumberland County, about 14 miles below Fayetteville. The improvements consist of a good dwelling and out houses. About 80 acres is cleared and under cultivation, a part being river bottom. There is Turpentine land enough for about three tasks and a Saw Mill attached to the premises. Persons disposed to purchase will please apply, on the premises, to

MALCOM McALPIN.

April 1, 1848. 9-tf

150 HHDS. P. Rico and Sugar House Molasses,
5 Obls Mess Pork,
25 [illegible] Apple Brandy,
25 [illegible] Rye and Corn Whiskey.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 1, 1848. 18-tf

FALL TRANSPORTATION

Via Cape Fear River.

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Evergreen having been thoroughly repaired, are now ready to carry Freight up and down the River with despatch. Thankful for former, we solicit a continuance of patronage. This Line will carry Freight and forward as low as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent
Henrietta Steamboat Co.

Fayetteville, August 5, 1848. 26tf

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

By Henrietta Steamboat Company.

JOHN H. HALL having sold his interest in this Company, has nothing to do with the Agency at Wilmington or Fayetteville, either individually or as surviving partner of Hall & Johnson. Shippers designing their Goods to the care of our Company, will please fill up their Bills Lading and mark their Packages, Care of Agent Henrietta Steamboat Co. Wilmington and Fayetteville, N. C. Letters addressed as above will have prompt attention.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.

NOW RECEIVING.

A NEW supply of Almonds, Filberts, Brazil and Madeira Nuts, Preserves, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Nutmegs, Dates, Chocolate, Sardines, 1 bbl. Cooking Wine, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of FANCY GOODS and TOYS, for Children.

Gold Pens, fine and common Knives, Revolving Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot and Shot Pouches, Canister Powder, Violins, Flutes, Fifes, Accordeons, &c. All of which will be sold at the lowest prices.

W. PRIOR.

Nov 11, 1848. 41-3m

☞ A supply of ORANGES kept constantly on hand when they can be had.

TRIPPE'S ANTIPYRIC, OR FIRE PROOF COMPOSITION.

THE Subscribers have been appointed sole Agents at Fayetteville for the sale of this valuable article.

Roofs of houses covered with it will be entirely protected from the ordinary causes of fire taking place externally, such as sparks or cinders falling on the roofs, usually causing most fires in village or country houses.

The cost of the article, in proportion to the number of square feet it covers, is less than one-half that of white lead, while its utility in every way is much greater. After applied, it becomes as hard as slate, which it much resembles. Independently of its fire-proof properties, it is superior to ordinary paint in protecting all kinds of timber from decay, as it will withstand the climate for years, not falling off, as is the case with common paint.

For a full description of the ANTIPYRIC, apply to

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1848. 19tf

A CARD.

WE have not had the time or the inclination to send our men through the State to drum up patrons in the Forwarding Business. We will, however, inform our friends in the country, that our BIG WAREHOUSE on the Wharf is in order, and our excellent Forwarding Clerk at his post; and we expect to forward all Goods entrusted to our care, with our usual correctness and despatch.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, August 1, 1848. 27-tf

[illegible]

Cash and Bartering Store.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on Person street, two doors [illegible] Mr. H. Branson's, and nearly opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he is now opening a [illegible] general assortment of

GROCERIES,

[illegible]

Shoes, Caps and Hats,
Saddles, Bridles, and Collars,
Crockery and Glassware,
Hardware and Cutlery,
[illegible]
[illegible] Sole Leather,
[illegible] English Iron,
[illegible]

[illegible]

J. M. WILLIAMS.

[illegible] 34tf

FARM, TURPENTINE AND TIMBER LAND.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND [illegible] within 8 miles of Cape Fear River and 18 miles from Fayetteville, [illegible]

[illegible]

ROBERT WILLIAMS.

June 30, 1848. [illegible]

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE [illegible] BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS [illegible]

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville at E. J. Hale's Book Store, the only authorised Agency.

November 10, 1848. 41-4m

Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster.

The Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limbs, and Joints, Scrofula, King's Evil, White Swellings, Hard Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains whatever. Where this Plaster is applied Pain cannot exist.

A GENTLEMAN in the South of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in favor of *Jew David's Plaster*, and of the cures it was considered miraculous it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person, for a Lung and Liver Affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the genial and delicious climate.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of his chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the meantime he drank freely of an herb tea of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving, and in a few weeks his cough left him; the sallowness of his skin disappeared; his pain was removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The following is from Mr. Worstell, editor of the Massillon Gazette, Ohio.

Gentlemen: During last winter and spring, I was so troubled with a pain in my breast as to render me unfit for the duties of my office; and hearing your Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster highly recommended for similar cases, I was induced to give it a trial. I had worn a plaster upon my breast but a short time, when all pain left me, and I was enabled again to engage in the labors of the office. I would also state, that my sister residing in Steubenville, in this State, has received much benefit from its use. Yours, truly,

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

Massillon, Nov. 12, 1843.

It has been very beneficial in cases of weakness, such as pain and weakness in the stomach, weak limbs, lameness, affections of the spine, female weakness, &c. No female, subject to pain and weakness in the back or side, should be without it. Married ladies, in delicate situation, find great relief from constantly wearing this plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the shoulders has been found a certain remedy for Colds, Coughs, Phthisic and Lung Affections, in their primary stages. It destroys the inflammation by perspiration.

☞ Purchasers are advised that a mean counterfeit of this article is in existence.

CAUTION.—In order to prevent purchasers being imposed upon by a counterfeit article, particular attention is called to the following MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-turned bottomed boxes, not soldered on.
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew David on the directions around the box, with the accompanying record of Court to E. Taylor, Rochester.

☞ For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Sept. 20, 1848. 34-y

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

—Among which are—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
20 hhds St. Croix, Porto Rico, and Cuba Sugars,
100 kegs cut Nails,
25 kegs Dupont's Powder,
25 do. Hazard do.
100 reams Letter, Cap, and Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs Pure and No. 1 White Lead,
50 bags Shot,
30 dz. Windsor, Maple, Walnut and Oak Chairs,
20 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugars,
50 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohn's,
50 sides Light and heavy Sole Leather,
10 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger.

Also, Brooms, Buckets, Brushes, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, blue and black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Bridles, Collars, patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, preserved Ginger, Citron, Olive Oil, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Bar Lead, pure French Brandy, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Castor Oil, Sweet Oil, Toilet and Shaving Soap, &c. &c.

The above goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

—ALSO—

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Comprising the best assortment they have ever offered to the public, viz:

Black and Brown Cloth and Camlet Cloaks; Black and Brown Beaver Cloth, Blanket, Pilot, and Tweeds Over Coats; Black and Brown Dress and Frock Coats; Black Fancy Cassimere, Satinet, and Tweeds Pants; Black Fancy Satin, Silk Velvet, Wool Velvet, Black and Fancy Silk, and White Marseilles Vests; Flannel, Merino, and Linen Shirts; Drawers, Bosoms and Collars; Self Adjusting Stocks, Cravats, and Ties.

Crockery and Glassware.

A large assortment of Flowing Blue, Light Blue, Earthenware, China and Glassware.

Carpeting.

[illegible] pieces Ingrain Brussels and Stair Carpeting, 15 Hearth Rugs. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1, Granite Buildings.

Nov. 18, 1848. 42-tf

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, of W. [illegible], by

HALL & HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS' and PLANTERS', and TURNER'S North Carolina Almanacks. For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been before the public for more than twelve [illegible]

[illegible]

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and [illegible] Agents [illegible] the State.

October 10, 1848. 37tf

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hastings' Compound Syrup of Naphtha

IS now being used in nearly all our hospitals, and is also coming into rapid use among our best physicians, for coughs, colds, and all diseases of the lungs. It has been recommended in the worst state of consumption by the celebrated physician Dr. Mott, of New York, and Dr. Arnold, of Savannah, Geo., writing to the agent at New York, under date of Jan. 30th, 1848, says: "I received the half-dozen Hastings' Naphtha Syrup, ordered from you, and am convinced that Naphtha is the principal ingredient. Enclosed is twenty-five dollars, for which you will send me two dozen and a half bottles more. I have two patients in the Marine Hospital, whom I think will be benefited by it."

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9th, 1848.

Mr. M. A. F. Harrison—Dear Sir: At the suggestion of Dr. Arnold, the physician of the Hospital of which I am one of the directors, I would like to supply myself with Hastings' Wood Naphtha. The Doctor ordered, some days since, some for the use of the Hospital. Should you deem proper to send the article on liberal terms, I can forward the sale of it in our city. Yours truly,

J. TURNER & BROS.

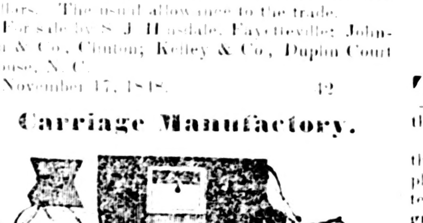
None genuine without the *written signature* of M. A. F. HARRISON on the wrapper.

Price one dollar a bottle. Six bottles for five dollars. The usual allowance to the trade.

For sale by S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Johnson & Co., Clinton; Kelley & Co., Duplin Court House, N. C.

November 17, 1848. 42

Carriage Manufactory.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.

Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

Encourage the "Old North State."

Charles McCallum,

TAILOR,

(SUCCESSOR TO J. D. McCALLUM.)

ALTHOUGH having been for many years engaged in the Tailoring Business, my name has never appeared as proprietor. I have purchased the entire stock of J. D. McCallum, and would respectfully inform the fashionable public that I have taken one of the splendidly fitted-up Stores (No. 3) in the Lafayette Hotel, Hay street, where I am ready at any and all times to wait on all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage, in the most punctual manner.

Having devoted several years exclusively to the trade, I feel prepared to execute work in the neatest and most genteel style, and always of the latest New York and Philadelphia fashions. No pains will be spared in endeavoring to please patrons and upon the shortest notice.

December 25. 95-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1848. 99-1yp

TIN WARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD informs his old customers and the public generally, that he is still manufacturing Tin, Copper, and Sheet-Iron WARE, at his Old Stand on Gillespie street.

CANS FOR FACTORIES.

He would inform Companies and others, engaged in Cotton or Woollen manufacturing, that he is prepared to manufacture all kind of work used in a Factory, such as repairing cylinders, making cans, drums, &c. ☞ He will guarantee to make Cans as cheap as they can be had at the North, counting the expense of getting them here.

☞ The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of Douglas's Patent Revolving Stand Premium PUMP, for Wells, Cisterns, &c. And also for Douglas's Improved Premium Hydraulic RAM, for forcing water up elevations. Both of which will be explained and put up when desired.

He is also Agent for the sale of SMULL'S TURPENTINE STILLS, deliverable either in Wilmington or Fayetteville.

☞ Roofing, Guttering, and all kinds of Jobbing done at the shortest notice.

March 11, 1848. 7tf

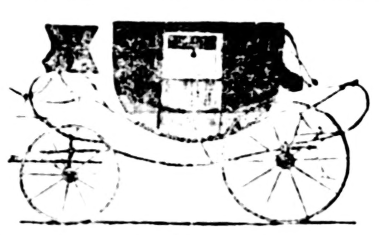
DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of December last. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, without delay, as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, by A. A. McKethan. And all persons having unsettled accounts against Gardner & McKethan, are requested to hand them in for settlement.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

Jan'y 8, 1848. 97tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



A. A. McKETHAN

WILL continue to carry on the business of the late Firm of Gardner & McKethan, in all its branches. He has now on hand, and intends constantly to keep, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his Work, as he is determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in his employ first rate Smiths, he is prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

He warrants all his Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 8, 1848.

Tested by Thousands, and Unanimously Approved!

THE best method for the prevention and cure of disease, is to cleanse the body and purify the blood!!

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills surpass all other medicines in carrying out this grand principle. The use of one box, nay, a single dose, often affords the most astonishing relief, in cases of great suffering; and a perseverence, according to directions, will most assuredly drive disease of every name from the body. At the same time digestion will be improved, the blood completely purified, and the patient restored to the most delightful ease and elasticity of spirits.

No person or family who should use this medicine would afterward be willing to exchange it for any other article, and a single trial will do more to convince of its value than volumes written in its praise.

A million of boxes are sold annually in the United States alone, from which fact some idea may be formed of its celebrity. The invalid who is perplexed with the hosts of "quack" nostrums, would do well to give this medicine his attention. We are ready to guaranty that it is beyond all question one of the best that was ever produced.

☞ The genuine is for sale by J. H. & J. MARTINE, Fayetteville; THOS. J. JOHNSON & CO., Lower Fayetteville; H. BLOCKER, Harrisonburg.

In Robeson county, by Thos. A. Norment, Lumberton.

In Richmond county, by M. McNair, Springfield; R. T. Long, Rockingham.

In Bladen county, by A. N. Treadwell, Elizabethtown.

In Sampson county, by J. C. Holmes, Clinton; C. Hall, Owenville.

☞ Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail 169 Race st., Philadelphia—288 Greenwich street, New York—and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

Nov. 10, 1848. 41Y

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed three doors above his old Stand, to Robinson's Buildings, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, where he will be glad to see his old friends and customers, and the public generally.

He has always on hand a general stock of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries,

Which he will sell at the lowest market prices for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

J. E. BRYAN.

Nov. 25, 1848. 43-1m

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.

J. H. Toomer

HAS taken the large and commodious house in the Court House Square, (formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar) and is prepared to accommodate regular Boarders and transient persons. His table shall be supplied with the best. The stables are large and well filled with forage, and no pains shall be spared to give entire satisfaction. Call and try him.

Oct. 14, 1848. 37-

CHEAP PAPERS.

RULED LETTER PAPER and } at $1.50
" Cap Paper } pr. ream.

With a variety of papers of all kinds, of better qualities and higher prices, just received by

E. J. HALE.

Sept. 25, 1848.

To Timber and Lumber Makers.

THE undersigned having been appointed INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER, will attend promptly to any business entrusted to them in the above line.

THOS. H. ASHE.
W. H. LASPEYRE

N. B. Thos. H. Ashe will be happy to attend to the business of his former customers, as of old.

Wilmington, Sept. 22, 1848. 34-tf

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

HALL & HALL, Grocers, Commission Merchants, and Forwarding Agents, are prepared to attend to all business entrusted to their care. Particular attention will be given to the sale of Produce, and the purchase of Groceries. Having commodious Warehouses at the River and up town, they will receive and forward all goods consigned to their care with prompt attention, and upon as reasonable terms as any House in the place.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

THE Subscriber has no interest in the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, is thankful for past favors from the public, and will attend that any Goods consigned to him individually, at Wilmington, will have attention, and will be forwarded through this place by Hall & Hall.

JOHN H. HALL.

Fayetteville, August 7, 1848. 27-tf

MERCHANTS'

Steam Boat Company,

Of Fayetteville and Wilmington.

The Boats comprising this Line are
The New Steamer ROWAN, low water Boat
" " W. B. MEARES
" " COTTON PLANT
Tow Boat ODD FELLOW
" " MIKE CRONLY
" " BEN BERRY
" " WASHINGTON
" " READY MONEY
" " T. J. CURTIS
" " MARY ELIZA

THE above line of Boats continue to run regularly between this place and Wilmington, at the reduced rates for Freights and Passage established by this Company, in connexion with the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, in January 1847. Flattered by the very liberal patronage from the shipping and traveling public, this Company has recently paid out several thousand Dollars building, refitting, and repairing Boats, and can now say with confidence, that they are prepared to do the Freighting business of the approaching season with as much despatch as it can be done by any Boating concern. Terms as last year, viz: All Goods shipped to care of this Company, or to the Agent at Wilmington, will be forwarded through that place free of commissions; all other charges to be made to shippers.

The undersigned will forward all Goods shipped to care of the Company at this place, on his individual account, at the usual commissions, viz: 15 per cent. on Freight up the River.

Passage each way $3.

Address all letters to J. C. Latta, Agent, Wilmington, and to the undersigned at this place.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
Agent Merchants' Steam Boat Co.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1848. 100-tf

HOTCHKISS'S

Vertical Water Wheel.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the subscribers have sold upwards of 200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland county. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many we have received certificates highly approving of these wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale, pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Brevard, Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair of wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,

Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞ NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State.

For sale on Manufacturers' account,

PICKERS, Lace Skins, and Picker string Leather, Cap and Danforth Shuttles, by

HALL & HALL.

Forwarding and Commission Merchants.

Feb'y 18, 1848. 3tf

NOTICE.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Esq. having declined a further attention to my business, I have placed it in the hands of James Banks, Esq. whom I have appointed my Agent and Attorney for the purpose of winding up my business in this place.

Therefore all persons indebted to me will please make immediate payment to him, otherwise he has instructions to bring suit. My House and Lot on Dick street is still for sale. Terms very accommodating. For particulars, call on Mr. Banks, at his Office, at Eccles's Bridge.

C. T. GARDNER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24. 43tfJ

Soldiers' Land Claims.

I WILL attend to the sale of Soldiers' Land Warrants and their claims against the United States. Reference, James Banks, Esq. Fayetteville, N. C.

Address me at 12th street, Washington City, D. C.

CHARLES T. GARDNER.

Nov. 24, 1848. 13tf

REMOVAL.

NEW GOODS.

JAMES DODD, having sold off his old Stock at auction, and removed to Green street, opposite J. R. Gee's, has received a full supply of NEW GOODS, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery.

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, &c.

199 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
8 bbls. Clarified, and other sorts of Sugar,
37 bags Shot, 10 kegs Powder, 30 kegs Nails, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Indigo, Madder, &c., single and double-barrel Guns.

FINE LIQUORS.—French Brandy, Jamaica Rum, fine Madeira Wine, Muscat, Port, and Malaga Wine, London Porter.

A few good Bonnets, and some Artificials.

An assortment of VIOLINS.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40-6m

HALL, SACKETT & CO.

ARE now receiving by late arrivals from New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, their stock of GOODS for the Fall and Winter Trade, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Sugar, Coffee, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas.

And ten thousand other articles, all of which will be sold low for Cash or good paper.

October 24, 1848. 38-tf

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

173 NEGROES, 5000 ACRES OF LAND, &c. &c.,

The entire Property belonging to the Estate of the late Joseph Pearson, lying in the Counties of Davidson and Davie, consisting of 173 *Negroes, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, together with the crops of Cotton, Corn, Rye, Wheat, and Oats.*

ALSO, those well known and valuable tracts of LAND, the POINT PLANTATION, at the confluence of the North and South Yadkins, CHERRY HILL, STOKES'S QUARTER, and CLOVER BOTTOM, being directly upon the main road leading from Salisbury to Mocksville, containing in the aggregate about 5000 acres. The lands will be divided to suit purchasers. The Negroes will be sold separate and in families, as their connexion may exist at the time of sale.

The owners of the above property are non residents of the State, and desire to change the investment. Persons wishing to make purchases of negroes may be assured of a Sale without reserve, and no disposition will be made of any portion of them before the day of Sale.

Mr. John Foard, who has now the charge of the Property, will give any information required respecting it.

Sale to commence at the Point Plantation, about six miles from Salisbury, on the 22d of Jan'y next, and continue from day to day till all is sold.

C. P. MALLETT, Attorney
for the Representatives.

Fayetteville, Sept. 19, 1848. 33-s

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1848.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving his usual supply of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, embracing almost every style that is now worn, which he will sell cheap for cash, inasmuch as he is no friend to the credit system. He would invite all such as may wish to purchase for cash, to give him a call.

Among his assortment may be found Gentlemens' and Youths' South Sea, Otter, Fur, Seal, Nutria, Musk, Plush, Selet, Seal and Cloth Caps, of all styles and prices.

—ALSO—

Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Moleskin, Silk, Coney, Tampico, and Wool Hats, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, all of which will be sold cheap for cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner Market Square.

Sept. 4, 1848. 31tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the removal and permanent cure of all Diseases arising out of an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, namely:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and pain in the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, Lumbago, and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life.

THE value of this preparation is now widely known, and every day the field of its usefulness is extending. It is approved and highly recommended by Physicians, and is admitted to be the most powerful and searching preparation from the root that has ever been employed in medical practice. It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no one would desire to drink a gallon in mixture, when half a pint contained the same medicinal value.

The following certificate from Col. Samuel G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance through the Southern States, and lately appointed Consul to New Grenada, commends itself to the attention of all:

New York, Jan. 7, 1848.

Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands—Gentlemen: Having used, & witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating influence.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. army in Mexico, and my cousin, Gen. Zachary Taylor, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the same time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the Army. In conclusion, I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely extended country.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. G. TAYLOR,
U. S. Consul to New Grenada.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained of Agents gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by S. J. HINSDALE and E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C. And by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

☞ Price $1 per bottle; six bottles for $5.

Feb. 1, 1848. 100-y

NEW BOOKS.

THE Women of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Ellet; Physical Geography, by Mary Summerville; The Image of his Father, 50 cents; The Trapper's Bride, 25; Chambers' Educational Course, consisting of Elements of Zoology, Elements of Physiology, Elements of Chemistry, Elements of Drawing, Elements of Geology, Treasury of Knowledge.

Just received and for sale by

Nov. 25. E. J. HALE

For the Country Merchants.

WE take pleasure in announcing to our friends in the interior, who ship their Goods through this channel, that we have constructed a large and spacious Warehouse at the Wharves in Lower Fayetteville, where we will receive in Store, and forward *correctly* and with despatch, all Goods entrusted to our care. This arrangement will save to the owners one-half the Drayage paid on goods up town, which is an equivalent of 10 per cent. discount on the bills of freight up the River.

J. & T. WADDILL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1847. 94tf

☞ Let your packages be marked "Care J. & T. Waddill, Fayetteville."

J. D. WILLIAMS

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Bonnet Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, fine Needle-worked Handkerchiefs and Collars; with a general assortment of Dress Goods. Also, fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Ermine Cloths, for Gentlemen's wear; with a large stock of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Salt, Molasses, Iron, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass-ware, in great variety.

Together with the usual variety of articles generally to be found either in a Dry Goods or Grocery Store, such as Ladies' and Gentlemen's fine and common Boots and Shoes, Leather, Carpetings, Hearth Rugs, Table Covers, Counterpanes, Bed Blankets, &c.

This Stock of Goods was bought at very low prices, and will be sold at short profits for Cash, Country Produce, or on time as usual.

Oct. 19, 1848. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received a large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Boots and Shoes, Hats, Crockery,

&c. &c. which he is prepared to sell unusually LOW. Call and be convinced.

H. LEETE.

Nov. 3, 1848. 40tf

W. BRANSON:

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores, &c.

Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Sept. 28, 1848. 35-6m

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Branson's, where he will receive and execute binding of any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

G. & H. MacMillan

ARE RECEIVING their usual assortment of Seasonable GOODS for the Fall and Winter trade, which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, viz:

Silk Striped and Checked figured Alpaccas, a large variety; Gingham Checks; British and Cashmere Chameleons, &c.; Gala Plaids, 5-4 wool; Fancy Dress Silks; Ombre Victorias; Fine Black Silks, from 26 to 36 inches wide; Black Silk Cravats; Fancy do. Gingham, a large variety; Broadcloths; Wool-dyed Wool Black, &c.; a splendid assortment of plain and fancy colored Cassimeres; also, a large assortment of West of England, and Ladies newest styles of Bonnets, for the Fall and Winter; the best assortment ever offered in this market. Also, Gentlemens' Hats, a large and splendid assortment. Shoes in great variety, and all goods generally kept in a dry goods Store.

The above goods have been purchased at the North and East, at much reduced rates than ever before purchased for this market, being bought principally for *Cash*.

We invite our friends and customers to call soon.

Fayetteville, August 28. 30-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market Street, Wilmington N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 14, 1848. 19-tf

CAPE FEAR

Steam Boat Company.

THE proprietors of the Cape Fear Steam Boat Company have put on the river the new Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, to run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the late reduced freights. She draws but 20 inches water, having two engines and locomotive boiler, with superior accomodations for Passengers.

All Goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, will be forwarded up the river free of commissions.

All Produce from the country will be forwarded down the river and to its destination free of commissions.

We are now building two tow boats, which will be completed before the Fall freights begin.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will have attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

April 15, 1848. 11-Y

The undersigned is also building a large warehouse at the river, where he will receive and forward all goods sent to his address, at the usual charges, saving one-half the up-town hauling.

W. L. McGARY.

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres:

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many *trespassers* on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 76tf